The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,697—New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1896.

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Passengers from Europe or China by the Inward Mail Steamers will be landed at the same place.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 5 P.M.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th May.
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	5th June.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	12th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	19th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	26th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July.
B.L. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	24th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	21st ,,
† SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th ,,

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" marked B.M., proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these Voyages.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

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Bombay, 18th May, 1896.

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ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	J. Nicolich	3,878	650	1st June 1896.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June 1896
VINDOBONA	C. Beilen	4,351	350	7th July 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

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To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th May, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on or about the 28th May, noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

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S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,688 tons, on or about 2nd June, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

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Bombay, 25th May, 1896.

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SYDNEY	4232	C. Aubert	13th June 1896.
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July ,,
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August ,,
SALAZIE	4255	Chevalier	5th Sept. ,,
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October ,,
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st ,, ,,

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
ERNEST-SIMONS	Delacroix	5,707	4th June.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.

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S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 13th June.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED ! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT !

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
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NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
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THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR MAY, 1896.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
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SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

DURING my TEMPORARY ABSENCE from BOMBAY on LEAVE, from the 28th instant, Messrs. FRANCESCO CROCCO and TITO MASSARI have been APPOINTED by the Head Office of the Company as JOINT ACTING AGENTS in Bombay.

E. C. BARBORO, Agent,
N. G. Italiana.

Sassoon House, Bombay, 25th May, 1896.

FOR SALE, one pair of BAY ARAB PONIES, TONGA and HARNESS complete, price Rs. 900. One country-built LANDAU and BAY WALER COB MARE and HARNESS complete, Rs. 600. One BAY WALER 15-1, quiet to ride and drive price Rs. 450, and about 4 to 5 pairs of well matched BAY BROWN and GRAY Hungarians broken to single and double harness. One very strong and elegant GIG, suitable for horse 14-3 to 15 hands, price Rs. 450. Apply D. N. VAKIL, Gowalia Tank Vet. Stables.

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BLACKWOOD'S COLONIAL LIBRARY.

THE LIFE OF PROFESSOR BLACKIE.

JOHN STUART BLACKIE.

A BIOGRAPHY

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A ROMANCE OF INDIAN LIFE.

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By ALEXANDER ALLARDYCE, Author of 'Earlscourt,' 'Balmoral: A Romance of the Queen's Country,' &c.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS,
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NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Kesbav alias KEROBA WASSOODEV NAIK, has contracted to SELL.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of Government land with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Breach Candy Road, fronting towards the East thereof and in the Registration district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Municipality under Ward D Nos. 231 and 235, and Street Nos. 2-6, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Hassabu, daughter of Hassambibi, on the West by the passage of the Oart, on the North by the property partly belonging to Chandri Naiquin and partly to Dias Rozario and on the South by the premises hereinafter secondly described.

SECONDLY.—All that that piece or parcel of Government land with a range or chawl standing thereon, situate at Breach Candy Road, fronting towards the North thereof in the Registration district of Bombay, in the books of the Municipality under Ward D No, 232, Street No. 3, containing by admeasurement together with the firstly hereinabove described property four hundred and thirty-eight and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows;—On the East by the property of the said Hassubibi, on the West by the passage of the Oart, on the North by the premises hereinbefore first described and on the South by the property of Babaji Gopal.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land being a part of the Oart together with a privy standing on a a portion thereof situate at Breach Candy Road, in the Registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement thirty-three and six-ninths square yards and bounded as follows:—On the East by the passage of the said Oart, on the West by Government ground partly leased to Babaji Gopal and partly vacant on the North by the property of Chandri Naiquin and on the South by the property of the said Babaji Gopal which said first, secondly and thirdly described properties are assessed under Collector's old No. 707, new No. 3227, old Survey No. 607, anp new Survey No. 1-7359 and are now in the occupation of the said Keroba Wassoodev Naik and his tenants.

All persons having any claims or demands on or against the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, bequest, sale, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time all claims will be considered as null and void and the purchase will be completed without any reference thereto.—Dated this 25th day of May 1896.

EDGELOW & GULABCHAND
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000	=	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000	=	„ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,130,000	=	„ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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HYGIENE, HYDROPATHY, ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, AND MASSAGE

CURE all diseases without exception. Highly recommended for all Chronic Diseases—DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA MALARIA, CANCER, DISEASES of the EYE AND EAR, FITS, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, INSANITY AND ALL MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, DEFORMITIES, LEPROSY, and for *all diseases intractable and incurable* by ordinary treatment. Ladies and Gentlemen may consult Prof. GUELPH NORMAN, *Specialist in Chronic Diseases*, from 7-30 to 11 and 3 to 6. Advice and Specific from Rs. 3. To avoid crowd, delay and disappointment make an appointment through the Manager (in person, or by letter).

THE SANATORIUM.
Church Gate House, First Floor

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,250,000

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Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of TOOLS and PLANT, Engines, Pumps, Timber, &c., &c. advertised to be SOLD THIS DAY, by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, has been POSTPONED until further orders.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 26th May, 1896.

KOP'S BEER

NON-ALCOHOLIC)

is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have APPOINTED The BOMBAY INCANDESCENT LIGHT COMPANY, our SOLE AGENTS for India, Ceylon and Burmah.

NEUE GASGLUHLICHT ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT,
Berlin.

WITH reference to the above Notice our SHOW ROOMS and OFFICES will be OPENED in a few days in the ground Floor of the premises known as the "ALICE BUILDINGS," Hornby Row.

THE BOMBAY INCANDESCENT LIGHT COMPANY.

NOTICE TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.

THE Karachi District Local Board having decided to DISCONTINUE the maintenance of the TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOW at KARACHI, TENDERS are invited for the Lease or Purchase of the Property.

All particulars will be supplied on application, either by letter, or personally, to the Huzur Deputy Collector.

R. GILES,
Collector of Karachi.

Collector's Office, Karachi, 11th May, 1896.

NOTICE.

THE ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

THE Directors of the above Company are prepared to receive OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the Company's PROPERTY which is situated at Broach.

The Ginning Factory is erected on land Area 6 Acres 13 Goonthas or thereabouts, held on lease at a monthly rental of Rs. 25 for an unexpired period of about 24 years.

The factory contains 60 Platt's double acting Macarthy Gins with Boiler, Engine, Pump, Lathe and Weighing Scale and also Half Presses.

Permission to view may be obtained from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., Bombay or Broach.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 21st May, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that my Son DAWOOD HAJEE MAHOMED has OPENED a SEPARATE SHOP, on the 29th of March, 1896, trading on his OWN ACCOUNT and RISK. Persons therefore are WARNED AGAINST DEALING with him in MY NAME or in the name of my Firm HAJEE JAN MOHOMED HAJEE MAMOMED and Co., of which Firm the Undersigned is the Sole Owner.

If any person deals with him in my name or in the name of my said Firm on any account whatever, shall do so at his own risk.

હાજી મંહમદ હાજી જકરીયા,

HAJEE MAMOMED HAJEE JACKERIA,
Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the APPOINTMENT of ASSISTANT ENGINEER for the charge of Roads and Buildings in the Town area of the City of Calcutta

The Assistant Engineer is required—

1. To carry out Road repairs and frame estimates for the repair of Roads and Buildings Drains and Sewers in his jurisdiction;
2. To Superintend the flushing and cleansing of the Drains and Sewers:
3. To Superintend and be responsible for the Road Watering arrangements:
4. To prepare projects and carry them out for new Streets and Sewers and alterations to existing roads.
5. To enforce the Building regulations of the Corporation in the area in his jurisdiction.
6. Candidates must be under forty years of age. They must have been regularly trained as an Engineer or Architect, and have a good physique add be able to stand exposure; they must be good draftsmen and experienced surveyors; applications from gentlemen having Municipal experience will be preferred.
7. Applications should be printed, and one hundred copies sent to the Secretary not later than the 7th June: original testimonials will not be returned.
8. The pay, at present sanctioned for the appointment, is Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 with Rs. 50 horse allowance.

Applications should be made to

W. R. MACDONALD,
Secretary.

19th May, 1896.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium, in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year. Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

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A FIRST CLASS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR SALE.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL in Bombay Open from all sides, facing the sea, in good working order, under English Management. Completly furnished in every way. Owner going Home on account of ill-health. It could be seen any day between 10 A.M. and 6 P.M.

Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
Sole Agent.

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R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse foot, best in the market, per cwt Rs. 5. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc. supplied.

TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1896

With Portriat of His Highness the RAO of KUTCH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London
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JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith, N. B.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith, N. B.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith, N. B.
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Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
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J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice.	40
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32
YALLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	30

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
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ABRICOTINA.

THE BEST KNOWN LIQUEUR OF THE DAY!

USED AT CLUBS AND MESSES.

Apply to

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SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,
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Retail Agents:—

MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, FRINGES, &c.,

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
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KEATING'S POWDER KILLS

BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,

BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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It is Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER frhm WORMS.

which ruins their health. KEATING'S WORM TABLETS are PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEATS furnishing both in appearance and taste, a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY, Established in 1850.

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COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED), MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL.................. 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.

SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,45,110	0	0
Reserves and Rest	„	10,79,540	12	8
Deposits	„	97,19,594	10	5
Bankers Balances	„	11,749	2	8
Bills and Acceptances	„	7,17,549	0	5
Sundries	„	1 13,006	2	11
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549	13	

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	9,18,969	10	2
Government and other Authorised Securities	„	4,86,145	9	4
Loans, Bills, Advances	„	1,19 08,402	9	4
Properties, Dead Stock	„	1,93,130	15	2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	„	5,79,901	1	1
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549	13	1

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½, and 3 per cent. per annum for 36, 12, 9, 6, and 3 months, respectively.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863

CAPITAL..............Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiera

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

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AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
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Silver	,,	95-8
[illegible] Do.	,,	95-12

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Ward-election of a Municipal Councillor, Girgaum Ward.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Moshtari entered the dock on Saturday, the steamers Bangalore and Baghdad on Sunday, and the steamers Dunbeth and Fitzpatrick yesterday; the steamer Sidra left it on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Pekin and Shannon entered the dock on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Peshawar, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p. m., to-day (Tuesday).

Y. M. C. A., GRANT ROAD BRANCH.—The General Secretary, Mr. R. D. Pringle, will conduct a Bible Study at the rooms of this branch, at 8-30, to-night. The meeting is open to all.

ARRIVAL.—Jhala Shri Bhupatsingji Dipsingji, of Sindhawadar, brother-in-law of the Thakore of Palitana, arrived in Bombay by the Ahmedabad mail train last week and stayed with Prince Samatsingji. He left to-day for Nassik.

ROBBING A GIRL OF HER ORNAMENTS.—Trimbak Waman, residing at Thakordwar, reported to the police the theft of two gold wristlets, valued at Rs. 160, from the person of her daughter, aged 11 years, while she was asleep in her room, on the night of the 23rd instant.

FALL DOWN AN OVER-BRIDGE.—Ratanbai, a Parsee woman, aged 25 years, sustained injury to her back by falling down the Railway over-bridge at Charni Road Station on Saturday morning while returning home from the seashore. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment and was detained there.

BURNT IN A CHATTY OF BOILING CURRY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, touching the death of one Rakhmabai, aged 54 years. On the 29th ultimo, the deceased was trying to remove a chatty of boiling curry when her foot slipped, and she fell down and was very badly scalded on her right arm and chest. A few days ago diarrhoea set in, and she died yesterday morning. A verdict in accordance with the facts was recorded.

INCORRIGIBLE.—Chotta Nazmudin, a Mahomedan, against whom there stood previous convictions, was, yesterday, placed before Mr. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, charged with having in his possession a gold embroidered cap, valued at Rs 10, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. The accused was arrested on suspicion at Pakmoda Street with the cap in his possession, and on making inquiries it was ascertained that one Cassim Moosa, living at Mutton Street, had lost it in a row on the 18th instant. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE SUAKIN FORCE: THE FIRST VICTIM.—An inquest was held, yesterday, on the body of one Baloo Moroba, aged 65 years, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, at Copper Street, Mazagon. The deceased was engaged as a carpenter on board the hired transport Lawada. On the afternoon of the 20th instant, while working on the vessel, he accidentally fell into the hold of the ship and sustained serious injuries to his head. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, whence he was taken home on Saturday last. The deceased succumbed to the injuries, and died the following day. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUICIDE BY A HINDU WOMAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner held an inquest at the J. J. Hospital on the body of a woman, named Radha, aged 22 years. She was the kept mistress of Patloo Ittu, a coachman in the service of Mr. Cursetji N. Seervai. The deceased was in the man's keeping for the last five months. On Sunday they had a quarrel as she wanted to go back to her mother to her native country. This exasperated the paramour, who struck her on the face with the fist. She went out and purchased eight annas worth of opium, and before going to bed swallowed the whole of it. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious state, where she died soon after. A verdict of suicide by opium was recorded.

THEFT BY A BOARDER.—Dajee Ramchandra and Sonder Chintamon were, yesterday, charged before Mr. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, the first with theft of a nose-ring set with pearls, valued at Rs. 125, and the second with receiving stolen property, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen. The nose-ring belonged to one Hari Ramchandra, who missed it on Saturday last from a drawer of his table in his room at Thakordwar. Information was given to the police, and the first accused, a boarder in the house of the complainant, was arrested. The ring was subsequently traced to No. 2, a friend of the first accused, who had given it to him for safe custody, saying that it belonged to a woman who was dead. His Worship convicted the first accused and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment, while the second was discharged.

AN OLD OFFENDER HEAVILY PUNISHED.—At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hamilton charged one Arjoon Balvant, an old offender, with the theft of Rs. 4-12, the property of Venkoo Burtanam. It appears that, on the afternoon of the 21st instant, the complainant, in company with a friend, went out sight-seeing. They came to the Victoria Gardens, where the accused volunteered his services in showing them all over the Gardens. While the attention of the complainant and his friend was riveted to the sporting of the snakes in a snake-pond, the accused stealthily put his hand into the pocket of the complainant, and drew out the purse containing the money. He, however, was not doomed to enjoy the ill-gotton gain. The sepoy in plain clothes, doing duty there, arrested him. Taking into consideration his previous convictions, the magistrate sentenced him to eight months' hard labour.

BANDORA RIPON MUSIC CLUB.—In a handsome shamiana erected for the occasion, about 300 residents of the locality assembled on Saturday last at the Karanja Villa Hill Road to celebrate the second annual gathering of the club. The programme of music and singing selected was a very entertaining one, and every one of the members did justice to their task. The songs, particularly of Messrs. N. R. Vatcha, Jehangeer Jassawalla, Pirojsha Dick, and Hormusjee Mistry, greatly pleased the audience. During one of the intervals the secretary of the club, H. H. Wadia, in thanking the well-wishers and donors of the club, appealed to those present, and the Bandorites in particular, to take a more living interest in the progress of the club. The proceedings were further enlivened by the selection of some of the popular tunes of music played by the band formed of the members of the club of the same name in Bombay, and by the farce, entitled "Vehemaelo Bhurthan," composed by Mr. N. R. Vatcha, in which the principal characters were capitally pourtrayed by Messrs. Dajee, Modee, and Sadarivalla.

OVERCROWDED RAILWAY TRAINS.—An "Old Passenger" writes the following amusing letter:—We, third class passengers by the B. B. Railway local trains, greatly suffer when travelling by the trains from Colaba at 6-30 and 7 p.m. (Madras time). In almost all compartments there the passengers are crowded, not less than 15, like sheep without regard to any season. The authorities would have taken notice soon if there had been no sufficient number of passengers. We have suffered with this great difficulty in dry season, but it will be quite intolerable during the monsoon. We have to mix up with the mill and other factory employees. I need not mention the nature of their clothes. Even the Tramway Company takes notice of such dresses, but the Railway Company, I don't know why, neglect. The authorities might say that we should travel by the second class, but it won't suit a very large number as their wages are not quite enough to do so. Their salaries being hardly enough to see the 15th of each month, they commence to take things on credit from that date. They cannot attend office in dirty clothes as the mill-hands would. When their wages are over Rs 40 per month they are subjected to several taxes, and therefore it is quite clear that their circumstances would not permit them to undertake travelling by any other class. I, on my part, would have preferred to travel even by a fourth class, if there was any, not with the object of banking my money, but simply to save from incurring large debts, which is absolutely required to maintain myself and a large circle of my family, who look upon me alone. I conclude my letter with a word that in almost every train third class carriages are lighted by the gas, and I don't know why the fast train starting from Colaba at 6-57 p.m. has been stopped from such light. The first trial was commenced on this train, and it has been entirely stopped now.

POST OFFICE CLOCK.—Messrs. Lund and Blockley, of Bombay, are likely to be entrusted with the work of erecting a public clock on the east face of the G. P. O. The clock will stand out on a bracket at the face of the dome. It will have three dials, each eight feet in diameter, and will strike hours only on a bell weighing half a ton. The same firm have other orders in hand, including one for the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee. In their own special line, they seem to monopolise most of the business in India, and those who have heard the chimes of the Bombay University clock agree that that monopoly is not misplaced.—"Indian Engineering."

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic on you is Peter's Brain Panacea, will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shattered constitution without regard to age or sex. Rs 2-4 and Rs. 5-4. MADON. SONS and Co., Bombay

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT AT CUMBALLA HILL.

On Saturday evening, Kumar Shri Samatsingji Bahadur, of Palitana State, specially engaged the services of Mr. T. V. Twinning's troupe at his bungalow on Cumballa Hill. Mrs. Barton-Booth, the well-known elocutionist gave a series of Shakesperian recitals while Mr. Morse, whose sweet tenor voice was heard to the utmost advantage, rendered in his best manner a series of well-known ballads. Mr. Twinning presided at the piano. Mrs. Barton-Booth was specially successful in the Trial scene from the "Merchant of Venice," her portrayal of Shylock being replete with fine touches of art, while she delighted the assembled guests with the Irish recitation, by J.S.Le Fanu, of "Shamas O'Brien. Mr. Morse gave his songs in excellent style, his articulation and rendition stamping him as one of the best vocalists who has visited Bombay of late years. His "Situ Saviers" was accorded a warm reception, and in response to an enthusiastic encore he substituted "Come into the garden, Maud," which was also a masterpiece. The invited guests began to assemble about 9-30 and were received by Prince Samatsingji, his Kumar, and staff. The entertainment took place in the compound of the bungalow. The grounds were beautifully illuminated with the new Webbsen incandescent lamps, and the scene was a striking and brilliant one. A most enjoyable evening was the result of the Prince's hospitality. The guests partook of sumptuous refreshments provided for them, and expressed themselves as being charmed with the excellent evenings entertainment. The party broke up a little after twelve o'clock. The following is the list of those present:—Mr. and Mrs. W. Lang, Mr. F. C. Remington, Raja Saheb of Deogadh-Baria, Dr Manser, Mr. F. A. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Forrest, Colonel Freeman, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Heugh Symons, Mr. Penny, Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt, Mr. and Mrs. Owen-Dunn, Divan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, Mr. E. C. B. Acworth, Mr. W. M. Macaulay, Mr. and Mrs. Soundy, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Turner, Mr. Payne, Captain Vidal, Mr. T. J. Bennett, Mr. Moir, Professor Sharp, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Gould, Dr., Mrs., and Miss Da Cunha, Mr. Ferneaux, Messrs. J. Peace, F. H. S. Merewether, Hormazdyar Cooverji Coyajee, Kumar Shri Chandradevji, of Dharampore, Rao Bahadur Harilal, Dewan of Baria, Mr. D. C. Coyajee, Mr. and Mrs. S. Barwell, Rana Bhupatsinhji Dipsingji, Rana Sirdarsinhji, Khanji Karbhari of Dharampore, Mr. Manishanker Ganeshji, Amritlal Parekh, of Rajkot, Chapawat Sardarsinhji, Risaidar Machhabhai, Gadhvi Halubhai, of Mansa, and many others. The Kumar Morvi and the Chief of Tera were unavoidably absent.

POONA RACES, 1896.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER 1896.

FIRST RACE.—"The Maiden Galloways."

Mr Johnson's bk a gal President
Mr Lyndon's b a gal Squire.
Mr Lyndon's b a gal Talafar
Mr W G Lillingston's ch a gal Rubicon
Mr Akerman's b a gal Winner
Mr D E Sassoon's g a gal Gwarry
Aga S Shah's g a gal Doctor
Major J Monteith's g a gal Chinese Flag (aged) 13-3
Mr Ahmed Mahomed Bushari's g a gal Chanda
Mr Abdulla Tamimie's b a gal Rakan
Mr Essau bin Khaliffa's b a gal Kaisar
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a gal Umballa
Mr Ali bin Ameer's ch a gal Solicitor
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a gal Marshal
H H Aga Khan's b a gal Alexandria
H H Aga Khan's b a gal Helios
H H Aga Khan's b a gal Feedain
Mr Oomar Abdool Rahman's b a p Taisseer
Mr D D's b a gal Phelwan
Mr S A W's g a gal Humayoon
Mr S M Allarakia's g a gal Sinjar
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a gal Kava Kib
Mr Ali bin Taleb's b a gal Ajmere
Mr Hamood Burgash's b a gal Sanaitan
Mr Rustomji Byramji's ch a gal Yetim
Mr Rustomji Ardaseer's b a gal Nobleman (13-3)
Mr J B's ch a gal Mettalic
Col G B Radcliffe's ch a gal Rishan
Mr Adam Jar Mahomed's br a gal Kowait

SECOND RACE.—"The Arab Pony Derby."

Captain Zigomala and Mr Hill's br a p Morocco
Mr M Jethabhoy Nursey's g a p Abrungbegad
Mr Hyde's g a p Sirocco
Mr Hyde's b a p Peacemaker
Mr D E Sassoon's ch a p Volcano
Mr D E Sassoon's g a p Mercury
Mr D E Sassoon's wh a p Nurjan
Aga Junghee Shah's ch a p Julmood.
Aga Junghee Shah's ch a p Union Jack
Major J Monteith's b a geld The Idler, (aged, 13-2)
Mr Abdool Rizzack Obeyid's ch a p Prince Karl
Mr Ahmed Mahomed Mishari's g a p Bahar
Mr Hamood Abboo Shaba's b a p Lord Harris
Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch a p Successor
Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a p Chorister
Major Mill's b a p El Wallad, (6 years, 13 1½)
Mr Oomar Abdool Rahmon's b a p Taisseer
Mr Oomar Abdool Rahmon's g a p Anaiza
Mr S A W's ch a p Punjab
Mr Ali bin Taleb's wh a p Hudban
Mr Abdool Rahmon Hajee's b a p Basheer
Mr Abdool Rahmon Budder's ch a p Namar
Col P K L Beaver's g a geld Bourbon, (13-2)
Mr Hewett's ch a p Bonny Boy II
Mr Moochool Shah's b a p Sandhurst
Mr Adam Jar Mahomed's g a p Namdar

THIRD RACE.—"The Poona Derby."

Mr Johnson's bl a gal President
Mr D E Sassoon's g a h Khosroo
Mr D E Sassoon's b a c Valma
Mr M Jethabhoy Nursey's b a h Reformer
Mr Haji Aid Tamimi's fn g a h Rasheed
Mr Essau bin Khaliffa's ch a h Kingcraft
Mr Essua bin Khaliff's ch a h Wafadar
H H Aga Khan's g a h Hooker
H H Aga Khan's ch a c Tyndale
H H Aga Khan's b a gal Helios
H H Aga Khan's g a c Meheraj
Mr Oomar Abdool Rahmon's b a h Revenge
Mr D D's g a geld Thakore
Mr S A W's b a h Royalist
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a h Asee
Mr Ali bin Taleb's g a h Tiger
Mr Moochool Shah's b a c Wali Pasha, (4 years)
Mr H E A W's g a h Maurice
Mr H E A W's br a h Chieftain

FOURTH RACE.—"The Trial Stakes."

Mr Luck's b aus m Gloriana by Glorious out of Lowry, 3 years
Mr Johnson and Aga Coochick Shah's br w h Tantallon
Capt G T G Edward's ch e m Chelsea Duchess by Chelsea Noble Duchess, 4 years
H H Aga Khan's ch w m Maud by Canzonie, dam by Kingstone
Capt R St. C Lecky's br aus geld Ebony
Capt Nelson and Mr Warner's br e geld Coverlet by St Gatien dam Quilt (aged)
Mr Warner's ch e geld Marvellous, (aged)
Major Mill's ch e m Clarissa by Swillington Clarice, (aged)
Mr F D Appoo's b aus geld Latimer
Mr De Clarmont's b aus geld Elworthy
Mr S A W's b aus h Jolly Boat
Mr J B's b aus geld Nobleman

FIFTH RACE.—"The Champagne Stakes."

Lt-Col Francis' ch cb geld Pedestal
Captain Young's ch cb m Lolah
Dr Martin's ch cb m Maid Hawthorne (4 years)
Major J Monteith's ch cb m Geness (aged)
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a gal Fakeer
H H Aga Khan's b a h Ladas
Mr Musjid bin Moshen's b a gal Patna
Captain Chance's ch cb geld Music Master
Capt Firman's bk cb geld Kestrel, (6 yrs)
Mr J B's ch a h Dick Turpin
Col P K L Beaver's ch cb geld Chili by Egotist out of Argentine
Col P K L Beavers ch cb h Faust
Mr H E A W's g a h Martaban

SIXTH RACE.—"The International Pony Stakes."

Mr. Johnson's b w geld Hero
Capt B Levett's b aus p Rosemary (13-1½)
Mr D E Sassoon's ch a p Volcano
Aga S Shah's br w m Trilby
Mr W Ducat's br e m Dollie Varden
H H Aga Khan's bk w m Placida
Mr Morris' b e m Cyona by Pepper and Salt, dam pedigree unknown, (5 yrs, 13 1½)
Major Mill's bk aus m Night, pedigree unknown (aged, 13-2)
Major Mill's b cb m Shahzadi II by Amir, dam's unknown, (6 years, 13 1½)
Mr Beatty's b w m Willow
Mr Johnson's b aus p Tyro
Capt Firman's gr aus geld Leopard (aged 13-1½)

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces nature quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 25TH OF MAY, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·611	W	2	108·5	84·0	27	...	2·42	−1·21
Agra	29·607	NW	5	107·5	86·2	35	...	0·21	−1·69
Cawnpore	29·579	WNW	5	110·5	82·5	37	..	0·50	...
Allahabad	29·562	WNW	5	113·7	87·2	25	...	0·39	−1·44
Jhansi	29·621	NW	4	111·7	92·2	17	...	0·65	−1·28
Jacobabad	29·609	Calm	3	114·2	81·1	30	...	1·00	−0·40
Karachi	29·722	WSW	15	92·8	80·0	79	...	0·14	−1·70
Jeypore	29·677	W	7	107·1	80·9	32	...	1·19	−0·82
Ajmere	29·711	W	4	104·9	87·5	46	...	0·30	−1·65
Deesa	29·756	W	10	107·4	79·0	63	...	..	−0·72
Ahmedabad	29·754	NW	4	107·3	80·1	66	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·736	WSW	18	101·5	76·9	61	...	0·14	−0·51
Rajkot	29·783	WNW	13	106·8	75·7	65	...	0·03	−0·72
Veraval	29·788	W	7	89·6	79·3	83	...	...	...
Neemuch	29·723	W	5	106·0	80·1	61	...	0·04	−1·49
Indore	29·714	W	6	103·6	79·1	51	...	0·08	−1·33
Saugor	29·656	SSW	2	106·3	80·1	21	...	0·49	−2·54
Jubulpore	29·623	WNW	5	108·5	85·6	19	...	0·15	−3·13
Hoshangabad	29·667	SW	13	108·5	84·0	32	...	0·25	−2·28
Khandwa	29·722	W	13	106·2	84·6	39	...	...	−1·71
Raipur	29·647	NNW	7	111·5	87·4	22	...	0·47	−2·87
Nagpur	29·606	N	14	111·2	87·0	30	...	0·48	−3·11
Amraoti	29·678	WNW	10	108·4	80·8	30	...	...	−2·84
Akola	29·680	NW	11	108·6	82·7	30	...	0·04	−3·08
Surat	29·773	SW	L	92·1	81·6	76	...	...	−0·40
Malegaon	29·733	NW	10	103·8	77·1	46	...	...	−1·74
Bombay	29·824	SW	17	92·1	82·8	70	...	0·11	−1·00
Poona	29·798	W	15	100·5	71·4	49	...	3·92	+0·35
Ahmednagar	29·767	NW	9	101·9	70·4	49	...	1·88	...
Aurangabad	29·755	Calm	3	105·0	77·2	33	...	0·14	...
Sholapur	29·771	W	8	103·2	79·4	45	..	0·87	−2·24
Ratnagiri	29·817	ESE	6	93·4	81·8	75	...	0·34	−0·80
Belgaum	29·811	WNW	13	90·2	71·7	73	...	3·75	−2·25
Goa	29·816	S	11	92·0	80·4	90	0·25	1·08	...
Karwar	29·823	SW	7	90·3	79·5	84	0·06	1·13	−3·36
Mangalore	29·827	SSE	3	87·8	77·4	79	0·04	10·41	+1·31
Calicut	29·880	SW	10	88·2	76·0	90	0·71	7·70	−7·91
Cochin	29·895	C	L	85·7	73·7	93	1·95	19·91	−5·87
Bangalore	29·826	WSW	8	87·8	65·8	81	1·23	7·95	−1·10
Secunderabad	29·700	W	11	105·7	81·7	53	...	1·83	−2·54
Masulipatam	29·704	WSW	16	110·2	81·1	84	...	0·94	−8·97
Bellary	29·807	W	7	98·2	71·4	52	1·84	8·59	+4·03
Cuddapah	29·755	NW	M	101·7	81·9	60	...	9·25	+1·68
Madras	29·739	SSW	10	95·5	82·0	62	...	19·85	−2·68
Coimbatore	29·826	W	6	93·4	74·8	87	...	3·44	−6·46
Trichinopoly	29·803	W	7	103·1	80·8	53	...	9·80	−3·84
Negapatam	29·792	W	12	99·1	81·9	69	..	38·43	+5·47
Colombo	29·895	SE	11	85·5	74·0	98	1·49	37·50	−15·07
Aden	29·782		4	98·3	84·8	72	...	1·10	−2·20

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has charged only slightly over the whole of the reporting area. Readings are lowest in the north, and highest in Ceylon, and on and off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are steep to slight. Winds along the coast from Calicut northwards as far as Ratnagiri are cyclonic, while south-westerly to north-westerly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Rajkot, Buhj, Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Calicut, Masulipatam and Negapatam. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Secunderabad, 16 at Ahmednagar, Nagpur and Khandwa and 14 at Malegaon and Bangalore. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Allahabad and Masulipatam and the minimum similarly so at Allahabad, Jhansi, Ajmere and Jubulpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast, at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency, and at Surat and Delhi. Heavy rain has fallen at Cochin (1·95"), Bellary (1·84"), Colombo (1·49"), and Bangalore (1·23"), light to moderate showers at Goa and Calicut, and a few drops at Karwar and Mangalore. The isobars indicate that the monsoon current has reached Ceylon and the South Malabar Coast and is steadily blowing there. Yesterday the pressure difference between Seychelles and Colombo was ·112" and that between Seychelles and Aden ·161" thereby showing that the monsoon winds were increasing in force both in the Indian Ocean and over that portion of the Arabian Sea lying between Seychelles and Aden. The winds along the coast from Calicut northwards as far as Ratnagiri are cyclonic, and indicate that the weather in front of the advancing monsoon is squally, rainy and very unsettled. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is becoming gradually steeper, and conditions are very favourable for rain in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast. In Mysore, at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency and at or about Bellary conditions are favourable for local rain with thunder-storms. The difference of pressure between Colombo and Aden is considerable, and shows that the monsoon winds are fresh to strong in the middle of the Arabian Sea.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 25.

Sunday's pressure had risen briskly to rapidly over the Punjab and had risen slightly to briskly in most other places, except in parts of the Peninsula and Ceylon where a slight fall had set in. The readings were highest in Tenasserim and lowest in the Gangetic Plain and West Bengal. The winds were southerly over the north of the Bay, easterly in North Bengal, westerly across Sind, Gujarat and the Central Provinces and variable elsewhere. The force was fresh at the head of the Bay and in some western and central stations the temperature had generally fallen, especially in the Punjab, but the mean temperature had remained excessive except in Burma, the highest maximum being a hundred and fourteen degrees at Chanda. Rain has fallen generally in Lower Burma, Assam, Central and North Bengal, and South Peninsula, while local showers are reported in Upper Burma and one or two stations in Upper India. Cuddapah reports two inches which is the heaviest fall.

LATER.

Monday's pressure has changed rather irregularly; it has risen slightly over the Bay area, over south of the Peninsula and over parts of the Gangetic Plain and decreased elsewhere. The fall has been brisk in Central Punjab and a slight depression has apparently developed there. Readings are high in Malabar, Ceylon and Tenasserim and low in the Gangetic Plain and West Bengal. Winds are cyclonic over the Punjab and are shifting towards south along the West Coast, but elsewhere there has not been much change of any importance. The temperature has fallen in Bengal and changed rather irregularly elsewhere. The mean temperature remains in slight defect in Burma and more or less in excess in other provinces. The highest maximum is a hundred and fourteen degrees at Jacobabad. Rain continues to fall in Lower Burma, a large part of Bengal and south-west of the Peninsula.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 24th May 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches 29·781
Temperature of the Air ... degrees 87·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer ... 79·3
Dew Point ... 76·5
Relative humidity of Air ... ·711
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ... 5·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) ... degrees 92·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ... 83·6
General Directions of wind* ... W, WNW, NW, WNW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles 206

* From midnight to midnight.

A Traveller's Friend.—"A Trip to Fray Bentos" is the title of a very interesting article in the April "Englishwoman." It is an account of the vast manufactory of Liebig's Extract of Meat Company. We quote the following from the article in question, —"As an accompaniment on sporting and travelling expeditions the Extract is specially prized, owing to its convenience for carriage and the facility with which a little is converted into a refreshing and palatable beverage. Mr. H. M. Stanley, in his work, 'Through Darkest Africa,' gives an instance of the marvellous effect of a little Extract on one of the native carriers stricken down by the intensely cold rain—'On the 22nd, soon after the advance had reached camp, a cold and heavy shower of rain fell, which demoralised many in the column; their failing energies and their impoverished systems were not proof against cold. Mahdis and Zanzibaris dropped their loads in the road and rushed helter-skelter for the camp. One Mahdi managed to crawl near my tent, wherein a candle was lit, for in a rainstorm the forest, even in daylight, is as dark as on an ordinary night in the grassland. Hearing him groan, I issued out with the candle and found the naked body rigid in the mud, unable to move. As he saw the candle-flame his eyes dilated widely, and he attempted to grasp it with his hands. He was at once borne to a fire and laid within a few inches of it, and, with the addition of a pint of hot broth made from the Liebig Company's Extract of Meat, we restored him to his senses.'"

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 23.

de Vismis, Capt, 10th Bo L I, on leave, from Simla.
Rose, Lt, Punjab, 1st Goorkha Rifles, on leave, from Dharmsala

MAY 24.

Moore, Lt, Bo, 28th Pioneers, off furlough, from England.
Byers, Lt, Bengal, 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regt, on leave, from England.
Gren, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd R Sussex Regt, on transfer, from England.
Ferris, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 5th Dragn Guards, on duty, from England.
Kinloch, Capt, Punjab, 1st King's R Rifles, on duty, from England.
Platt, Capt, Punjab, 1st Som L I, on duty, from England.
Cooke Hurie, Capt, Punjab, 1st Som L I, on duty, from England.
Grey, Lt, Ms, 3rd M L I, on leave, from Myingyan.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 24.

Herbert, Lt, Bo, 2nd S Lanc Regt, from leave, to Poona.
Moore, Lt, Bo, 28th Pioneers, on duty, to Kirkee.
de Vismis, Capt, Bo, 10th B I, on leave, to Poona.
Waymouth, Capt, Bo, M A Dept, on leave, to Simla.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th May, 1896.

1. There will be 10-in. R. M. L. Gun drill on Thursday next at the Byculla Head-quarters at 5-30 p.m.

By Order,
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZTTE.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, May 23.)

Mr H A C Williams, Asst and Dist Supt of Police, Allahabad, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Hardoi vice Mr R C Bramley.

Thakur Tukman Singh, Offg Depy Collr, on return from leave, to the Etawah district.

Babu Chandu Lal, Depy Collr, on return from privilege leave, to the Agra district.

Surgn-Major S J Thomson, Offg Sanitary Commissioner, N-W Provinces and Oudh, on being relieved by Bgde-Surgn Lieut-Col G Hutcheson, to revert to his substantive appointment, as Depy Sanitary Commissioner and to be posted to the 2nd Circle.

Mr W E Neale, Offg Member, Board of Revenue, to revert to his substantive appointment of Commissioner and to be posted to the Meerut Division.

Mr R C Bramley, Dist Supt of Police, from Hardoi to Lucknow as a temporary measure.

Mr W E K Hare, Asst Commr, from Gonda to Sultanpur.

The Hon'ble Mr A Cadell, C S I, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, resumed charge of his duties as Member of the Board of Revenue on the afternoon of 13th May 1896.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Haddon Hall s—100 bales wool, Dyall Khimjee; 12 bales wool Tricumjee Jeewandass; 2 bales silk waste, Lalloobhoy Nanabhoy; 30 cwts mustardseed, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 234 cwts linseed oil cake, The New Mofussil Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—8 bales skins, Beier and Katz; 25 cwts condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 9 cases nutmegs, and 1 case mace, Javerchand Purpeya; 30 cwts olibanum, Abdoola Moomun; 255 cwts gum, N Cassombhoy and Co; 63 cwts gum, S P Damjee; 200 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co; 45 bales skins, H M Abba; 47 cases mother of pearl shells, K Shurriff and Co; 105 cwts gum, and 14 cwts olibanum, S Sooonderjee; 20 bales hides, Edward Bates and Co; 43 bales cotton, Tyabjee and Co; 100 cwts gum, Societe Generale Mercantile Paris; 156 cwts coir ropes, Ritchie Stewart and Co.

Den of Airlie s—292 cwts dry ginger, and 15 cwts turmeric, Megjee Mooljee; 78 cwts dry ginger, Govindjee Arjoon; 204 cwts coir yarn, Wagjee Canjee; 230 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchand; 166 cwts dry ginger, T Peraj; 2,100 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Viram.

FOR HULL.

Port Elliott s—36,900 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Companion s—22 cwts buffalo horns, Theodar Von Wernich; 550 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co; 150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton fly, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—455 cwts coir yarn, R Khetsey and Co; 220 bales cotton, and 4,095 cwts rapeseed, Glade and Co; 1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Kurdistan s—600 cwts mustardseed, 150 cwts methyseed, and 1,600 cwts weedseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Companion s—2,008 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,250 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Port Elliott s—700 cwts gum, and 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

St Irene s—87 cwts gum, Eugine Meiffre; 2,008 cwts linseed, 505 cwts teelseed, and 3,500 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 75 cwts gum, Rustomjee C Patell; 270 cwts gingellyseed, J Facuiri; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythel and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bencroy s—440 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 9,999 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,001 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp.

Dunbeth s—440 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 500 cwts castorseed and 400 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Drachenfels s—642 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Po s—125 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Den of Airlie s—400 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Company; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 320 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Drachenfels s—440 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FROM BARCELONA.

Po s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Dunbeth s—1,000 cwts linseed, and 8,100 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

Bencroy s—1,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gisela s—500 cwts onions, Alana Moosa.

Peshawar s—40 cwts ooplate, 2 cwts genda horns, and 2 cases peacock feathers, M M Essabhoy; 1 box caw bazaar, D Mowjee; 28 chests opium Silas E Sassoon; 36 bales cotton, Silas E Sassoon.

Rohilla s—300 bales twist, P F Talati; 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 125 bales twist, D Laljee; 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 300 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 150 bales twist, M Byramjee; 200 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 300 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rohilla s—8 bales twist, Dattardina Mowjee; 500 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 400 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 500 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 50 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 300 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Fitzpatrick s—700 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Obra s—167 bales cotton, P Eduljee Guzdar; 100 bales cotton, Latham and Co.

Bangalore s—300 bales cotton, Gill and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 12TH TO 18TH MAY.)

EXPORTS.

Pachumba s (Bombay)—68 bales cotton, 498 cwts cotton un pressed, 346 cwts rapeseed, etc, 403 cwts wheat, 53 cwts linseed, and 155 corges skins.

Kilva s (Bombay)—1,072 cwts cotton, unpressed, 250 bales wool for transhipment to Dunkirk.

Kola s (Bombay)—918 cwts cotton unpressed, 761 cwts rapeseed, 161 cwts wheat, 578 cwts linseed, and 163 corges skins.

Bahaduri s (Bombay)—1,441 cwts cotton unpressed, and 812 cwts wheat.

Branksome Hall s (Liverpool)—111 bales cotton, 3,600 bales wool, 38,204 cwts wheat, and 391 lbs tea.

Branksome Hall s (Marseilles)—173 bales cotton, 39,765 cwts gingellyseed, 33 corges, skins, 602 corges hide, and 400 cwts bones.

Dwarka s (Bombay)—700 cwts cotton unpressed, 6,003 cwts gingellyseed for transhipment to Genoa, 1,520 cwts wheat and 355 corges skins.

Elektra s (Trieste)—2,720 cwts gingellyseed, 25 corges hide, 37 corges skins for transhipment to Venice.

Satrunjee s (Bombay)—1,994 cwts cotton unpressed, 661 cwts wheat.

Gisela s (Bombay)—2,415 cwts cotton unpressed, 28,780 lbs tea for transhipment to Batoum.

IMPORTS.

Hocheimer s (Hamburg and Antwerp via Bombay)—2 cwts steel.

Rufford Hall s (Liverpool)—650 pieces white goods (foreign), 180 pieces prints (foreign).

Branksome Hall s (Liverpool)—600 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,945 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,083 pieces prints (foreign).

St Irene s (Antwerp)—385 cwts iron bar, and 1,565 cwts steel.

Dumra s (Bombay)—520 pieces white goods (foreign), 5,673 pieces prints (foreign).

Kola s (Bombay)—656 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,529 pieces grey goods (Indian), 1,545 pieces white goods (foreign), 528 pieces prints (foreign), 175 pieces prints (Indian).

Bahaduri s (Bombay)—1,067 pieces grey goods (foreign), 167 pieces grey goods (Indian), 2413 pieces white goods (foreign) 180 pieces prints (foreign), 10 pieces prints (Indian), and 120 lbs grey yarns (Indian).

Dwarka s (Bombay)—5,988 pieces grey goods (foreign), 11,906 pieces grey goods (Indian), 13,039 pieces white goods (foreign), 5,136 pieces prints (foreign), 9,430 lbs grey yarns, (Indian), 1,200 lbs T Red Dyed yarns (foreign), 600 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 15 cwts copper, and 25 cwts yellow metal.

Pemba s (Bombay)—760 pieces prints (foreign).

Satrunjee s (Bombay)—400 pieces grey goods, (foreign) 1,270 pieces grey goods (Indian) 2,360 pieces white goods (foreign, 1,250 pieces prints (foreign), 250 pieces prints (Indian), 5 cwts spelter, and 5 cwts copper.

Dumra s—2,364 pieces grey goods (foreign), 13,962 pieces grey goods (Indian), 7,929 pieces white goods (foreign), 3,995 pieces prints (foreign), 209 pieces prints (Indian), 1,950 lbs. grey yarns (foreign), 11,250 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 8,700 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 550 lbs. T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 31 cwts copper, 20 cwts yellow metal.

Pachumba, s (Bombay)—4,575 pieces grey goods (foreign), 17,245 pieces grey goods (Indian), 24,577 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,910 pieces prints (foreign), 1,200 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 12,600 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 1,100 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), and 25 cwts copper.

Stolzenfels s (Hamburg and Antwerp via Bombay)—90 pieces prints (foreign), 2,685 cwts iron bar, etc, 10,076 cwts steel, and 255 cwts copper.

Mahanadi s (Bombay)—560 pieces grey goods (foreign), 96 pieces grey goods (Indian), 1,150 pieces white goods (foreign), 146 pieces prints (foreign), 4,400 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 22 cwts copper.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer n perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthles imitations.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Algoa, 4,896 tons, Captain W A Fraser, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachee via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and 80 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Baghdad, 809 tons, Captain E G Davis, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Rangoon (7th May), with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs T Cannon as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Scindia, 2,030 tons, Captain A T Manwaring, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Calcutta (7th May) via coast ports with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bancoora, 2,198 tons, Captain J R P Alexander, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Calcutta (22nd April) via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr C Jungham and 9 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Moshtari, 1,110 tons, Captain A Clark, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Jeddah (5th May) via Mussowa and Aden, brought a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE s s Bangalore, 3,269 tons, Captain A Osterman, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Hamburg (14th April) via Antwerp, with a general cargo and one deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James, Mackintosh and Co.

THE s s Longships, 2,843 tons, Captain T Mellons, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Cardiff (23rd April), brought a cargo of 5,894 tons of coal and one deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE s s Kt of St George, 2,999 tons, Captain J M Bevis, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Cardiff (27th April), brought a cargo of 6,279 tons of coal and Mrs Billett and child as passengers. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
B	Clan Macalister	1472	Nicol	N F	27-5	Finlay Muir
C	King Arthur	1047	Hansen	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
D	Moshtari	1109	Clark	R S Ports		B & P S N Co
E	Drachenfels	1547	Kenneweg	Karachi	30-5	Glade & Co
G	Baghdad	809	Davies			M M & Co
K	Kt Companion	2593	Williams	Antwerp	26-5	K N Co
L	Assyria	970	Acheson			M M & Co
M	Iliafee	373	Aliy	E Africa		Naser bin Ahmed
N	Lawada		Magenis	Suakin		
P	Bangalore	3268	Ostermann	Hamburg	27-5	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
Ponani	552	Fakeera			Shepherd & Co
Bahaduri	829	Fairweather	Kurrachee	27-5	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Shanon	2380	Crewe	London	12-6	P & O Co
3	Po	1532	Ropollo	Genoa	28-5	C Barboro
4	Pekin	2133	Jepbson	China	10-6	P and O Co
5	Peshawar	2277	F Cole	China	28-5	P & O Co
6	Oriental	3035	C Moule	London	29-5	P & O Co
7	Gisela	2643	Grisogono	China	27-5	A L & Co
9	Bencroy	1666	Lamb	Venice	3-6	T Morrison
10	Algoa	4896	Fraser	Antwerp	26-5	K Nixon
12	Haddon Hall	2877	Jones	Liverpool	27-5	E Bates & Co
13	Werneth Hall	2667	Conby	N F		E Bates & Co
15	St Irene	2474	Millstone	Odessa	31-5	K Nixon & Co
16	Den of Airlie	2275	Singer			W & A Graham

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Dwarka	760	Tice	Karachi	26-5	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Agent.
Muttra	4644	B I S N Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h, 8m. 44·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Bangalore (s)	Osterman	Hamburg, April 14.
	Baghdad (s)	Davis	Rangoon, May 7.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Sidra (s)	Humphrey	Dunkirk.
	Algoa (s)	Fraser	Antwerp.

The steamer Dwarka, Captain Tice, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Shannon, for London, &c.
,, Rohilla, for China.
,, Pekin, for China.
,, Dean, for Bangkok, &c.
,, Drachenfels, for Hamburg via Karachi.
,, Dunbeth, for Trieste and Venice.
,, Scindia, for Zanzibar, &c.
,, Kurdistan, for London, Hamburg, Antwerp, &c.
,, Bangalore, for Madras and Calcutta.
,, King Arthur, for Jedda, &c.

KARACHI.

May. ARRIVALS.

12 Satrunji s ... F. Ahmed ... Bombay.
Dumra s ... Russell ... Do.
Pachumba s ... Rickford ... Do.
Stolzenfels s ... Frerichs ... Hamburg & Antwerp via Bombay.
13 Gisela s ... Grisogono ... Trieste.
15 Mahanudi s ... D. Adam ... Bombay.
Kola s ... Whitehead ... Do.

May. DEPARTURES.

12 Satrunji s ... F. Ahmed ... Bombay.
Pachumba s ... Rickford ... Do.
13 Gisela s ... Grisogono ... Do.
14 Dumra s ... Russell ... Do.
15 Stolzenfels s ... Frerichs ... Hamburg and Bremen
Mahanudi s ... D. Adam ... Bombay.
16 Kola s ... Whitehead ... Do.

CALCUTTA.

May ARRIVALS.

20 Rewa s ... Loutit ... London, April 17.
Nowshera s ... Stone ... Bombay, May 5.
Benares s ... Schonfeldt ... Hamburg, March 18.
22 Lightning s ... Spence ... Hongkong, May 2.

DEPARTURES.

May 20.—Steamers Canara, Warora, Culna and Golconda.
May 22.—Steamers Scotia and Kasara.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS. Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	DEPARTURES. Date.	To
April 26	Pigeon H M's	Cartwright	Colombo	12	Bulhar
May 3	Deepdale	Peck	Bombay	18	Calcutta
9	Minto R I M.	Baugh	Somali coast.		
11	Ganges	Creery	Venice	12	Bombay
	Massilia	Harvey	London		Sydney
12	Bundesrath	Doheer	Zanzibar		Hamburg
	Coromandel	Wheler	London		Calcutta
13	Tuna	Ogidinssen	Somali coast.	14	Somali coast
	Egitto	Bacigalupo	Mussowa		Mussowa
14	Himalaya	Adamson	Sydney	15	London
	Sumatra	Crawford	Calcutta		London via Marseilles
	Clan Gordon	Stevens	Madras		London via Marseilles
	Sutlej	Symons	Bombay		
15	P Heinrich	Schmelder	Bremen		China
	Ambaca P H T Ship	Cura	Lisboa		India (Goa)
	Sachsen	Supmer	China	16	Bremen
	Isle of Dursey	White	Zanzibar		Marseilles
	Haxby	Browne	Cardiff		
16	Elax	Baker	Manilla		Marseilles
	Volute	Carter	Calcutta		Genoa
	Mombassa	Stevenson	Calcutta		London
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	17	Hodeida
	Orel	Ptachinsky	Colombo	16	Odepa
	Endymion H M's	Gamble	Colombo	17	England
	Elektra	Kossovich	Bombay		Trieste
	V Outhoorn	Peters	Amsterdom	18	Batavia
17	Pigeon H M's	Cartwright	Somali coast.		
	Irraouaddy	Belivaqua	Zanzibar	17	Marseilles
	Admiral	West	Hamburg		Zanzibar
18	Sheik Berkhud	Grant	Mussowa		
	Meyun	Morris	Somali coast.		
	Merkara	Bergemann	London	19	Brisbounc
	Tuna	Ogindinssen	Somali coast.		

Aden, 18th May 1896.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 25.

FROM GLASGOW.

Nubia s—1 cask whisky, Rogers and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—97 packages ale, Charles Phillimore and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mazagon s—6 cases medicine, Cursondas Nathoo and Co.
Carthage s—6 cases medicine, Hajee Mooljee and Co; 6 cases brandy, K V Curranee and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—4 cases medicine, M Munjee and Co; 29 bales papers, Hussonally Abdoolally.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Po s—5 cases brandy, D Cowasjee; 29 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co; 4 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

St Irene s—235 cases brandy, D Cowasjee; 28 cases window glass, Tyaballi Ebramjee.
Australia s—6 cases perfumed spirit, Gopaljee Megjee.

FROM HAVRE.

Oceanien s—2 cases perfumed spirit, K V Curranee and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Gisela s—56 cases glassware, Khakee Somjee and Co; 30 cases glassware, etc, E Peer Mahomed and Co; 25 cases paper, Abdoolally Cassamjee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Mazagon s—5 cases brandy, D Cowasjee.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Carthage s—10 cases glass beads, Essoofally Hussonally.

FROM NEW YORK.

Bencroy s—125 cases lubricating oil, Surrosh K R Cama and Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld. Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

CANE CHAIRS for Homeward-Bound Passengers Camp and Drawing-room use, a well-selected Assortment has just been received by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld. 18, Marine Street.

OUR ADDRESS not needed. Our name is a house-hold word. The song of "MERRY SINGER" is sung in every household. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as SINGER, the Sole Manufacturers for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

MANDOLINES.—Mandoline Music, Mandoline Fittings and Strings.—S. ROSE and Co. hold the best selection in India. 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable Rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

MANGOES.—Bombay Mangoes, Alphonso, Rs. 3, and Pyree Mangoes Rs. 2 per Dozen. Outstation Orders executed. B. TUKINA, Khara Kua, Bombay.

URO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 25.

REUTER'S latest advices by wire calling for notice in this column were chronicled in our Report under Saturday evening's date, and we now annex our usual comparative statement of the movements of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	23,000	29,000	21,000
„ exports to U. Kingdom	18,000	34,000	7,000
„ „ Continent	22,000	17,000	31,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,067,000	7,793,000	5,742,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	2,111,000	3,261,000	2,726,000
„ „ to Continent do.	2,099,000	3,074,000	2,157,000
„ Stock in the Ports	370,000	550,000	468,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 22nd instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	2,720,000	3,775,750	3,468,220
„ „ Surats	351,000	244,250	343,210

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1896.	1895.	1891.
Stock in Liverpool	1,075,000	1,674,550	1,640,110
„ London	5,000	6,600	8,000
American Afloat	50,000	85,000	50,000
East Indian „	11,000	22,000	16,000
Total	1,141,000	1,787,550	1,714,110
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 7-32d.	3 27-32d.	4½.
„ Good Dhollera	3 13-16d.	3 1-16d.	3 3-16d.
Difference	13-32d.	25-32d.	13-16d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	15,17,506
„ „ Branches	„	„	498,208
Other „	„	„	280,375
Government Securities	„	„	286,819
Other Authorized „	„	„	Equal
Loans on Govt.	„	„	368,797
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	„	2,539,297
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	„	46,948
Cash	„	„	4,472,573

Although Money was not in plentiful supply last week, the continued curtailment of demand for accommodation at the height of the Cotton season led the directors of the Presidency Bank to reduce their rates by one per cent. at their last Board meeting, making the minimum stand at the low level of 5 per cent., at which it ruled at the beginning of February last. The Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day justifies the reduction, disclosing as it does the large increase in the Cash Balance of some 44½ lakhs, at nearly 162 lakhs, brought about principally by a diminution of about 25¼ lakhs in Bills Discounted. In other items there was last week a small addition to Private Deposits; and, on the other hand, some increase in Loans. the net falling off in trade requirements being 24½ lakhs as against a decrease of 1¾ lakh in the week preceding. The Cash Balance was, however, materially helped by an increase in Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches, aggregating some 20 laks.

COTTON has been a steady market with but little business passing, and prices generally Re. 1 lower. Exporters purchased 400 bales comprising 100 bales, Rampoor, at Rs. 188, 100 Bhagulkote, at Rs. 178¼ 100, Westerns, at Rs. 178, and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 167; while the purchases on account of the Mills amounted to 700 bales made up of 300 Bhownuggur at Rs. 189, 100 Bengal at Rs. 159, 100 Bhagulkote, at Rs. 81, 100 Akote, at Rs. 171, and 100 Rampoor, at Rs. 174 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to a moderate extent in a steady market. In prices there has been a decline of ½ to 1 anna in *White Pessy*, *White Delhi*, and *Ahmedabad*, quotations being as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-9-0	per cwt.
Do. do. 85 „	„ 4-8-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 4-9-6	„
Red Delhi	„ 4-7-0	„
Hard Yellow	„ 4-4-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 4-7-6	„
Hard Red	„ 3-13-0	„

SEEDS have been steady, and in moderate request. *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* are ¼ to 1 anna lower. We quote:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-15-0	to Rs. 7-1-0	per cwt
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	„ 7- 2-0	to „ 7- 4-0	„
Do. do. Cawnpore	„ 6-14-0	to „ 7- 0-0	„
Do. Red do.	„ 6- 4-0	to „ 6- 6-0	„
Gingelly, White	„ 42-0-0	to „ 43-0-0	per candy.
Do Mixed	„ 39-8-0	to „ 40-8-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	11,054	bales.
Wheat	30,231	cwts.
Linseed	22,757	„
Rapeseed	9,273	„
Gingellyseed	818	„
Poppyseed	3,425	„
Groundnuts	1,770	„
Castorseed	5,522	„
Rice	28,496	„

FREIGHTS.—Nothing has been doing in this market to-day to speak of, and prices in general are unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 1 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, ready and moderately forward, at which a fair business was reported. For three months' sight Credits 1s. 1 31-32d. was named, at which, however, no business passed, and later on rates receded to 1s. 1 27-32d. and 1s. 15-16d., respectively. At the latter rates some business was done, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 27-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 7-8d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 1 15-16d.	„
Francs do.	1·46½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been weak in tone with 110 7-8 quoted for both Money and Account, which rate was maintained to the close.

SHARES.—In Mill and Press Scrip a few changes have taken place in prices to-day, which have favoured sellers equally with buyers; while prices for other Scrip are generally unchanged. Central India are Rs. 30 higher, and Currimbhoy have advanced to the same extent; Coorla are Rs. 35 more; Manockjee Petit are Rs. 25 lower; Sun Mills Rs. 7½, Jewraz Balloo Rs. 10, and China Mills Rs. 5. East India Press have declined Rs. 25, and Sorab Woollen Mills have advanced Rs. 15.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 23rd May, compared with the Statement of 16th May, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	May 16. Rs.	May 23. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	52,00,000	52,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,26,234	63,43,740
Do. do. at Branches	39,37,859	44,36,067
Other Deposits	3,28,69,929	3,31,50,304
Post Bills	6,916	7,663
Credits, undrawn	30,14,869	30,52,919
Rs.	5,98,55,807	6,21,90,693
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	79,80,979	73,67,798
Other authorised Securities	42,15,120	42,15,120
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	82,88,202	79,86,832
Loans do. do. do.	103,11,327	1,06,80,124
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,75,55,793	1,50,16,496
Dead Stock	4,03,451	4,03,451
Stamps and Stationery	20,919	21,335
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	2,57,734	3,04,682
Cash	1,17,22,282	1,61,94,855
Rs.	5,98,55,807	6,21,90,693

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 25th May, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	...	...	...	...
Teheran	25	1	24 a.m.	...	58
Suez	25	2	55 p.m.	..	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 25th May, 1896.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	33	...	2
„ Karachi	...	13	...	1
„ Madras	..	20	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DE LA FOSSE—May 18, at Darjeeling, the wife of Claude F de la Fosse, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DONNELLY—May 17, at the Jalpaiguri Dak Bangalow, from an accident, Charles Donnelly, of Jas. Murray and Co., second son of the late J R Donnelly, of Glasgow, aged 17 years and 6 months.

RATTRAY—May 21, at Calcutta, Adrian, the infant and only son of Mr and Mrs W Rattray, Giridih, aged 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1896.

Two new textiles have of late been brought with the customary flourish to the notice of the manufacturing world, and one of them is likely to effect a revolution in silk, Ramie, which, after causing the ruin of one inventor after another for a good half-century past, seems really to have been conquered, and to have been brought in the matter of price within the sphere of practical commercial operations. To-day it is artificial silk—that is, silk which never even touched a cocoon, but is produced, by an ingenious chemical process, out of such a prosaic substance as wood pulp. Rumours have been going round for some years past of an approaching revolution in the silk trade, and, indeed, it has to be said at once that a score or more of patents have been taken out, having for their aim the production of the artificial article and the consequent supercession of the genuine one. One of these patents—need it be said that most of them have been taken out by Germans?—was actually exploited in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire less than two years ago, and many persons had had the privilege of being invited to witness the process of manufacture in Bradford, and subsequently in Manchester, and inspect a profusion of beautiful fabrics woven out of wood. Silk yarn was placed side by side to enable the trade in that great centre to judge of the excellence of the new commodity and to see how well it was adapted for mixtures. As a result of the interest displayed at these exhibitions and of the promises of support given on these two occasions, a company was formed and called the Lehner Artificial Silk Company—Lehner being the name of the German chemist who invented the process—with head-quarters at Bradford. Assuredly, the Lehner fabrics were admirable, both in appearance and in strength. Moreover, the fibre itself appeared to be free from the conspicuous defects—want of tenacity, among other things—which to that time had ruined the prospects of all the artificial silks that had been brought forward; and altogether its chances were good—provided the statement of Dr. Lehner was true, that his so-called silk could be produced and sold in large quantities at half the price of genuine silk. The process is simplicity itself. An emulsion of collodion is made from vegetable pulp and passed through a peculiar glass tube with a fine orifice and called a spinaret, from which a thread exudes. A combination of these threads, 4, 6, 8, 10 or 12, according to the size of yarn required, passes over a roller and forwards to an ordinary fly spindle and on to the bobbin. The yarn thus made goes through a second process, this time a chemical one, in order to get rid of the alcohol and to reduce the inflammability to the level of pure silk.

Ten years before Dr. Lehner gave his exhibition in Manchester Count Chardonnet brought out a process for the manufacture of silk from wood pulp by a method much similar in principle to that employed for converting wood into paper. Experiments promised well—it is a way they have; and before long the rights to its exclusive use were bought by companies in England and in France and Germany. Large works were erected at Besancon, and preparations on a generally liberal scale were made to develop the process. Then it was found that the fibre lacked tenacity, and was so highly inflammable as to be a source of great danger. Further experiments, however, obviated these very serious difficulties, and to-day large quantities of chardonnet silk are being produced every week in France, and are being eagerly bought up by the silk manufacturers of Lyons, who, appreciating its close resemblance to natural silk, and also its relative cheapness, are using it freely in the adulteration of their goods—those French silks, which the average Englishwoman supposes to be superior to any others the world has to show. The holders of the English rights, having satisfied themselves by a thorough examination at Besancon that this wood-silk has at length been carried past the experimental stage, have decided at length to take up the manufacture of the article. The inevitable company has been formed with a capital of £30,000; a factory is to be built without delay a few miles from Manchester; and six weaving firms have already promised, before the foundation stone of the mill has been laid, to take every pound of yarn to be produced. As the English company possesses the exclusive right for the sale of the yarn in Great Britain, there need be no fear of competition from either France or Germany, and it is hoped by the promoters that a new industry will arise which, in its poportions, will eventually compensate for the falling away in other directions of the textile trade. The more sanguine of those concerned in this venture do not hesitate to express their plain and final conviction that with the advent of chardonnet silk, the poor cocoon of nature is doomed. Why cultivate silkworms, they ask, and put yourself to the trouble and expense of importing their product from the other end of the world, when by a simple little arrangement of wood-pulp, nitric and sulphuric acids, ether and alcohol, worked upon by hydraulic presses and run through cylinders, and tubes, you can procure at half the price an article identically the same, or at any rate, so like, that it takes an expert to find out the difference? The argument is specious.

Still, there are people who will rightly prefer the old-fashioned animal silk, even at the old-fashioned prices, and who will regard it as cheap to purchase at this rate complete immunity from all chance of being blown up by the casual ignition of the dress they may be wearing. We are told there is positively no longer any risk on this score; but it appears to us the danger can never be wholly removed, having regard to the process. The Lehner silk specimens might readily pass for genuine silk, and we take it that it is the same chardonnet silk. Herein lies the greater danger. If this fibre can really be turned out as cheaply as its advocates claim, it will in time be employed still more largely in the adulteration of silk goods than it is at present in France, and the day will come when the "all silk" dress will contain not a single thread of real silk. The wearers may be quite as satisfied that there is no deception whatever in the matter, but if the adulteration is carried too far, the Legislature may find it necessary to step in and protect the purchaser. *Caveat emptor* no longer applies universally in commerce, for the courts of law have decreed that it shall not. We are not crying out against the practice of sophistication in textile manufacture—it is rather late in the day to raise one's voice in denunciation of this. Those who have examined the new textile acgnowledge that there are many directions—in "unions" and in the production of bold patterned figures, for example—in which it will be found advantageous and profitable to the maker and the wearer. But because adulteration is inevitable, owing to the exigencies of competition, there is no reason why it should be more extensively carried on than it is at present throughout the world of textile manufacture. If artificial silk is only sold as artificial silk, the public may be satisfied. But will its use be confined within this well-defined limit?

THE insanitary state of Parel has long been acknowledged on all hands, and the nuisances arising therefrom have grown so serious that the Corporation after frequent delays has at length determined to take action. The famous resolution imposing the cost of house-connections on the Corporation had only been passed a week or two, when it was decided to proceed at once with the work of constructing house-connections in Parel. But at a subsequent meeting, held on May 4, the opinion of Counsel upon the legal aspects of the resolution to do the work at public expense was presented, and it was decided to suspend the resolution pending the report of a committee appointed to consider the subject. In consequence of this suspension no steps have been taken to give effect to the decision of February 10 devoting a lakh of rupees to the work of house-connections in Parel. As that resolution was passed as an urgent matter, and as the motion of May 4 distinctly provided that "the Commissioner be empowered to exercise his discretion in carrying out the work of house-connections as he may think necessary in the interval," it seems to us that the executive would be fully justified in proceeding with the work forthwith. In his last quarterly report Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, expressed his gratification that the Corporation had sanctioned the construction of an open drain to take the place of the ditch at Parel where the sewage lies stagnating and poisoning the neighbourhood. The ditch lies for some distance between two rows of dwellings, and the sewage soaks into the ground. In the other direction the drainage flows on to the low ground near the G. I. P. Railway station. Travellers by that line can see for themselves that all the open ground in the district is at the present moment as green as if we were in the middle of the monsoon, and this is due to the soakage of sewage going on. The construction of an open drain is, of course, only a temporary measure, intended to serve until the staff and money can be spared for the work of properly draining the district. But its value will be to a large extent in abeyance until the house-connections are put in. That the work of making such connections is of urgent necessity no one can deny who has studied the subject. In his last annual report Dr. Weir remarked: "As yet connections have not been made to the Parel sewer, which has been ready for use for more than two years, and there are most filthy nuisances which might be removed by making the connections." The risks to public health of allowing such a state of things to continue are great and obvious, and there can be no doubt there would be a really serious epidemic but for the constant care of the Health Department in having the solid filth carried away by hand. It must be remembered that, although Parel is often spoken of as "a village," it has in reality become a busy industrial centre. The two largest ratepayers in Bombay—the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railways—own a vast amount of property there, and it is inhabited by many hundreds of their employees, both European and native. These companies have frequently complained of the neglected state of Parel, and if they were less long suffering, and litigation was less tedious in India, they would ere this have applied to the High Court for an injunction to compel the Municipality to take action. Mills giving employment to thousands of people are situated in this so-called "village," the rateable value of which has grown enormously in the last few years. The claims of that thickly populated quarter to the attention of the Municipal authorities can therefore be no longer ignored. Thanks to the persistency of the Health Officer, the Corporation have voted the money for remedying to some extent this evil, and the resolution of May 4 should not deter the executive from using it. From a sanitary point of view it matters little who pays for the connection of the houses with the sewers—but it is a matter of most vital importance that the work should be done, and done speedily. If the Municipal Commissioner promptly exercises the powers he possesses in this matter, a certain amount of the work can be done before the monsoon breaks, and there is no insuperable difficulty against proceeding with the work during the monsoon, since most of the connections will be by open drains.

WE recently referred to the great amount of additional work thrown upon the staff of the guaranteed railway lines by the innumerable and increasing statistics required by Government. Many of these statistics are never published, while others are given in the annual reports of the Railway Department, in a dreary waste of tabular statements never to be looked at. There would be some reason for publishing the minute particulars required by the Department if they were accompanied by concise and readable explanatory notes. That it is possible to thus make the statistics really interesting is shown by a publication which lies before us, entitled "Southern Mahratta Railway: Notes, by the Auditor on the Statement of Sectional Traffic for the half-year ending 31st December 1895." In this folio book of some 40 pages, Mr. W. B. Wright—to whom, we believe, this half-yearly report owes its origin—makes the dry bones of dull statistics live, and renders the details of the work of this company more interesting than the whole of the ordinary tabular statements on the traffic of the Indian railways put together. We are not aware that any other company issues a half-yearly "Note" of this kind. But we are inclined to think that it would answer their purpose to do so, for the "Note" not only indicates the difference in the relative earnings of the various sections of the line, but also shows the why and the wherefore for such variations. These particulars must be of considerable value both to the Board in London and to the executive in directing and carrying out the traffic policy of the six distinct and separate lines worked by the company. These lines are the Kolhapur State Railway, the Mysore State Railway and extension to Nangungad, the Bangalore-Hindupur, and the Guntakal-Kindupur chord lines, and the main system. This again is sub-divided into five sections, one of which, the "Main Line B," was built by Government as a famine line from Bezwada on the East Coast to Gunatkal junction, a distance of 279 miles. Like many another protective line, this section is not a financial success. The report shows how greatly it handicaps the company, since the earnings barely cover working expenses. On the other branches the general improvement which has resulted from the more careful management of the traffic during the last two years was well maintained during the half-year. The increase in goods traffic was fairly distributed over the line, but was not so general and marked as the improvement in the coaching traffic. This latter development was partly due to the temporary accession of traffic caused by the breaks on the G. I. P. system last monsoon, but Mr. Wright attributes it mainly to a more permanent cause—the reduction of the third class fare from 2½ to 2 pies a mile over the whole system, which was effected at the beginning of 1894. The acting Auditor puts the case for this opinion in a nutshell when he points out that "over a system serving widely separated parts of the Peninsula more diversified in character, especially as regards seasons and the elthnic conditions than several of the distinct though contiguous countries of Europe, there are unquestionably many local causes constantly operating to influence the passenger business of the line." But these influences, while they may explain periodic variations, do not account for the steady and general progress made throughout the system, which is therefore to be attributed "to some such predominant factor permanently affecting the entire business as the stimulus of the 20 per cent. reduction or improved traffic arrangements and train services, or both combined."

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, with the outward English mails of the 15th instant, left Aden, at 9 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 10 a.m., on Saturday next.

DURING the year 1895, 26 horses were destroyed at the Government Lazaretto for animals under Act XX. of 1879—(Glanders and Farcy) as compared with 34 in 1894—a very considerable decrease, which is satisfactory. Two glandered horses were detected at Bandora, and dealt with according to the Act which has been extended to that suburb.

THE manager of the Comptoir National D'Escompte, yesterday, received a telegram stating that M. F. Gallenkamp had died of heat appoplexy at Assansole, where the Bengal-Nagpur Railway joins the East Indian system. M. Gallenkamp, who was an inspector of the bank, had only been in India a fortnight, and left Bombay on Friday night for Calcutta. He was only about 45 years of age. Upon receipt of the sad news, M. Henriot, the manager of the bank, ordered the suspension of business for the day. M. Gallenkamp had been recently in Madagascar.

THE death is announced in America of Professor Loisette, who visited Bombay some time back, and gave lectures upon his system of memory training.

THE Governor of New South Wales (Lord Hampden) and his daughters, writes a correspondent, have been touring in the north. They had their saddle horses sent up, and rode from Grafton to Glen Innes, a distance of 110 miles. To the ordinary Australian, this would be a very ordinary performance, but for a Governor, accompanied by young ladies, it is rather notable. Also they had adventures. They unearthed a real live count, acting as cook at a brisk hotel. His name is given for public information as Count D. C. C. Vladimir Bathanay. They "camped out" *en route*, and had a number of experiences which will make the Hon. Misses Brand the envied of all their young lady friends. The Premier has been at Broken Hill, telling people that he has a number of measures to which no one can object, ready for the coming session, which he hopes will be a quiet and useful one. Don't he wish he may get it? The opposition are out on the warpath and have loaded their guns for bear. Other minor Ministers have been out north and south explaining what a remarkably fine set of men at present occupy the Treasury benches.

WE regret to see, says a Calcutta paper, that the resolution of the local Government on the Port Commissioners' budget for the current yearindicates no expectation of any immediate reduction in the burden of charges. The Government of India, we are told, have been addressed on the subject of the interest and sinking fund of the dock loan, but the only promise that is made is the somewhat indefinite one that the matter will be taken up by the Lieutenant-Governor on receipt of the reply from the Government of India. In the meantime, although no provision is made for a sinking fund on the dock loan, the sum of four lakhs of rupees in interest, is claimed by the Secretary of State to be paid up in November next. Of this amount the Commissioners have only been able to provide for the payment of one lakh, and have, therefore, applied for permission to pay the balance by instalments extending over the next three years. Long before the expiration of this period, it may be hoped, that the burden will have been removed and placed where it properly belongs, viz., upon the revenues of the Government of India, which is primarily responsible for the construction of the docks. As we have already had occasion to point out, such an arrangement would still leave the Port of Calcutta in a less favoured position financially than is the Port of Bombay, which is fed by a railway heavily subsidized by Government.

A LARGE congregation assembled at the Church of the Servite Fathers, Fulham-road, on April 30, to witness the marriage of Miss Constance Agnes Burnand, daughter of Mr. F. C. Burnand (editor of *Punch*) of 27, The Boltons, South Kensington, and Mr. Tinsley Lindley, son of the late Mr. Alderman Lindley, of Nottingham. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thomas Regan, of Watford, assisted by the Rev. A. Brignoli, of St. Mary's Priory, Fulham-road. The bride was accompanied by her three sisters, the Misses Mary, Ethel, and Winifred Burnand. Mr. Cecil Holden White was best man. Mr. F. C. Burnand gave his daughter away. Her little brother, Master Cecil Burnand, attended her as "page." The presents, which numbered over 300, included a handsome diamond brooch from Sir Henry Irving.

A CURIOUS and unusual sight was (says the *Westminster Gazette*) witnessed the other night in the West of London. Two gentlemen, one an American, and the other a well-known French tenor engaged at the Paris Opera House, paid a visit to the skating-rink at Knightsbridge, met some old acquaintances there, and spent a lively evening, parting with their friends soon after 11 p.m., comfortably exhilarated and joyous. Walking along, they came accross a blind man dolefully singing a ballad to the accompaniment of a guitar. Immediately the Frenchman was seized with an idea. Going up to the blind man, and giving him a coin, he asked leave to try his guitar, and in a few moments passers-by realised that somebody was handling an instrument in a manner quite unexpected in the street. Promptly a crowd gathered, and then the rich voice of the operatic singer burst forth on the night air as he accompanied himself on the guitar. Such melody in a London street proved irresistible. Soon the entire thoroughfare was blocked, rich and poor alike stopping, eager to hear the unwonted music, while rumours of all sorts flew around the crowd as to the identity of the unknown singer, whose tones were thrilling his audience. Meanwhile the blind man stood enraptured, tears falling down his face as he listened. The American, needless to say, promptly grasped the business side of the question, and went round the crowd with his hat, soliciting donations. They came, too, thick and fast, in coins of all sorts and sizes. When at last the police felt it incumbent on them to take steps to avoid the increasing block of traffic, the philanthropic gentleman turned over to the blind man the contents of the hat, which amounted to over £4, and, jumping into a hansom, drove off amid the cheers of the crowd.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRANSVAAL GREEN BOOK.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The Transvaal Green Book has been published, and includes a copy of a telegram from Dr. Jameson to the Chartered Company at Capetown saying that "Newton the Imperial Commissioner at Mafeking will help as much as possible."

The meaning is doubtful, but the Transvaal Government apparently regard Mr. Newton as implicated in the Jameson raid.

RINDERPEST SPREADING IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The rinderpest is spreading fast in the Transvaal and causing a serious situation.

APPOINTMENT OF HERR BRANDT TO A CHINESE POST.

The *Times* Berlin correspondent states that Herr Brandt, former German Minister at Pekin, has been appointed Adviser in foreign affairs to the Tsungli Yamen with the rank of a Minister.

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The cholera is increasing in Egypt, and seventy deaths from it took place at Cairo during Friday and Saturday, besides forty-five deaths at Alexandria from the same cause in the same period.

Visitors at Cairo and elsewhere are fleeing.

FRENCH REJOICINGS OVER THE CORONATION.

PARIS, MAY 24.

France is paying special honors to the coronation of the Czar.

Paris is decorated, and the Minister of War has granted a day's leave to the troops, and remitted the sentences on certain offenders.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 25.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, with the English mails of the 15th inst., left here for Bombay, at 9 a.m., to-day, and the s.s. Arcadia, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

THE CURRENCY RESERVE QUESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

The Secretary of State has acknowleded receipt of the views of the Government of India and the financiers consulted regarding the Currency Reserve question, and will give the matter their earliest consideration.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

The Indian Councils Act of 1882 is to be amended respecting the nomination rules of Native members to Legislative Councils.

THE ASSISTANT QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL.

Major Kemball has taken over charge, this morning, of the Assistant Quarter Master Generalship, vice Colonel Molyneux.

THE BALUCH-AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Captain MacMahon and the Afghan-Baluchistan Boundary Commissioner arrived at Chageh on the 18th, and Nushni on the 22nd instant, after a very trying and severe march in intense heat. The whole party is expected to arrive in Quetta on the 28th.

The Afghan representative on the Baluchistan Commission has, by order of the Amir, handed over Chayeh Fort to the British Government.

THE BUDDHA'S BIRTHDAY.

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

The Buddha's birthday will be celebrated in Calcutta to-morrow for the first time. After several centuries it is proposed to organise a Society for Promoting Compassion towards Animals on that day.

PROPOSED CHANGE OF THE BURMA MAIL ROUTE.

RANGOON, MAY 25.

A special meeting of the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce was held, to-day, to consider a letter from the Madras Chamber asking support to the proposed alteration of the Burma mail route from Calcutta to Madras.

There was a prolonged discussion. Eventually a resolution was unanimously adopted urging on the Government the necessity of expediting the transit between Bombay and Calcutta. A general consensus of opinion amongst the members was that if the railway speed between Bombay and Calcutta was equal to that proposed between Bombay and Madras, the former route was preferable for the Burma mails from every point of view.

A CASE OF WRONGFUL ARREST.

AWARD OF RS. 3,500 DAMAGES.

In the Recorder's Court, to-day, Mons. Moncoutier, late chief at the Sarkie's Hotel, was awarded Rs. 3,500 as damages for wrongful dismissal and arrest. He was confined in the lock-up for several hours before he was released. The defendants were Messrs. Arratoon and Company, proprietors of the hotel. The defence was that the plaintiff was drunk and disorderly, and threatening to do serious injury to the manager and assistant, but the evidence negatived this.

THE FORTHCOMING FOXHOUNDS MEET

POONA, MAY 25.

A meeting was held, this evening, under the Presidency of General Gatacre, Commanding the District, for arranging about the forthcoming Foxhounds meet.

The accounts were read by Major Blomfield, acting secretary, from which it appears that the receipts and expenditure both were larger than the previous years; Rs. 10,440 being received, and 10,140 being spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 300 only. Major Mercer, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, is appointed Master of Hounds, in place of Dr. Bull, proceeded to Suakin, and Mr. Goring-Jones appointed secretary. It was decided to ask each Regiment to send the names of representatives to sit on the committee.

Major Blomfield proposed a hearty vote of thanks for Dr. Bull for his valuable and energetic services during the past years, also a vote of thanks to the chairman, after which the meeting terminated.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 23.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford hall left here for Karachi this evening.

COLOMBO, MAY 25.

Orient steamer Oruba, from Suez arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 13-32

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	121
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 5-16
Bar Silver	31 1-16

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 8.

THE SELECTION OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS.

WHENEVER it happens that a team of Englishmen have to be selected to take part in any of the international games we are pretty certain to be treated to a crop of letters in the daily newspapers from persons who pose as experts. By and by an eleven will have to be chosen to represent England in the cricket field against Australia, and as there are sufficient players around us from which half-a-dozen sides could be picked it goes without saying that the claims of many of our most capable cricketers will have to be ignored. Not so very long ago those very capable judges, H. Perkins and C. W. Alcock gave to the public in one of the monthly magazines their views as to what would constitute an ideal English eleven. With the judgment of either of these gentlemen it would be almost impossible to find a single fault, and yet the selections differed very materially. But what must have struck the impartial reader most was the straightforward, honest manner in which the men were selected, irrespective of social status or class distinction. Herein will always lie our strength at cricket. If our amateurs are better than our professionals, then will the honours fall to their share; but, on the other hand, a "handle" to one's name will never assist an amateur to oust the professional, if the latter possesses superior ability as a player. The judicious blending of the two has been found advisable and profitable in the past, and will probably be found necessary again; but merit alone has always been the one stepping stone to a place in an English eleven. Win or lose we have always had confidence in our side on the cricket field. With football, however, it is very different, and it is not too much to say that very often the work of the Selection Committees both on the Rugby Union and the Football Association satisfies but few; indeed, the eleven selected by the latter body to fight against Scotland appears to have given general dissatisfaction.

THE CHAMPION OF THE AMATEURS.

Now that the football season has closed, and the chirp of the cricketer is heard, it may appear a trifle unreasonable to discuss the well-worn topic of professionalism versus amateurism in the football field, but so much has appeared in various prints concerning the selection of the English team for the last great match of the season that I feel something should be said in this column upon the subject. What might have happened had not Bloomer and Bassett been incapacitated can be a matter for conjecture only; that their presence would have added strength everyone must admit. But without any feeling in the matter, whatever, I am bound to record my opinion that in several instances the selections appear to have been made simply to pander to "amateur" sentiment. For a good many years now Mr. N. L. Jackson has organised and worked the Corinthians combination with marked success, both from a financial and a sporting point of view. But I think the time has arrived when a strong stand should be made against what I consider the unwarrantable assumption that the amateurs have a right to the highest honours simply because of their amateurism. On no other ground is it easy to see why at least a couple of Corinthians were selected. No one can possibly have a greater admiration for the genuine amateur than myself; I always like to see and hear of the doings of our young English giants at college, for I look upon the University sports as representing all that is brightest and best. But when we find that merit is being pushed out in order to gratify the ambition of a few ornamental figure-heads it is time to speak out. It is only a couple of seasons ago since the international team against Wales was comprised entirely of Corinthians—an act of submission on the part of the Football Association which might have been expected to satisfy the claims of this particular organisation for some length of time. In that season England won one international match only, the amateurs defeating Wales by five to one, and those who can recall this particular period will remember what a deal of hysterical writing we had in certain quarters about the team of Corinthians, their principal advertiser going so far as to say that "there can be no question but that the eleven must be looked upon as the team of the season." Most people will agree that the Selection Committee endeavour to do their best, but until some of the snobbery is eliminated, and players chosen on their merits, Scotland is likely to give us a lead for some time to come.

GYCLING MATTERS.

The more or less determined attitude taken up by the National Cyclists' Union against the semi-professional appears to be doing a great deal of good. Gradually the racing path is being rid of many of the speedy-riders who have been posing as amateurs whilst in the pay of some manufacturing firm. By "more or less" determined it should be explained that owing to the constitution of the Union it is next to impossible to purge the sport of cycling of its abuses all at once, the different centres comprising the Union having power to grant or refuse licences at will. In some quarters it is said the most stringent rules are laid down whilst in other places there would appear to be plenty of laxity. This question of status seems to be a terrible bugbear in our sports. No matter in what direction we turn our gaze, we find the same problem facing us. And yet I am inclined to think some of the countries on the Continent get along more smoothly than we do. They do not pry into affairs quite so searchingly as our own authorities, and the consequence is that their "amateurs" have usually been a little superior to ours. Now that professionalism, however is being given a really good start, and cash prizes of considerable value are obtainable by the cracks, England should be able to get alongside the foreigners before the summer is out. Up to the present we have figured rather ingloriously in the world's championships, simply because many of our best men have been debarred from competing, but this year we should show up well. Neither Lehr, the German, who won the mile race at Antwerp in 1894, nor Jaap Eden, the winner at Cologne last August, will be amongst the amteurs this year, so that England should have a good chance of securing the title for the first time. For some reason or other these world's championships have not commanded the attention they deserve; but by pegging steadily away, Mr. Henry Sturmey, the secretary of the International Cyclists' Association, hopes to command the attention of the whole cycling world in a year or two.

A GREAT RACE.

For the last two seasons, it has been my privilege to attend these world's championships, and it must be confessed that they provide very excellent racing and a good deal of jollity in addition. But in Belgium and in Germany they have a good deal to learn in the way of management. Of that we may chat anon. Here I should like to speak of one of the grandest and most exciting races it has ever been my lot to witness—that between August Lehr and Jaap Eden at Antwerp in 1894. With the flags of all countries flying in the breeze, national anthems of all kinds playing to stir up the enthusiasm of the motley throng, the scene on the ground was one never to be forgotten. Amongst all the clamour and wild, hysterical cheering the English party were dumbfounded. Were we to indulge in such extraordinary manifestations of joy as seen on the Continent sober-minded onlookers would surmise that reason had left us. Germany had vied with Holland in the warmth of their greeting of Lehr in the initial stages, magnificent floral tributes being showered upon the rival cyclists. But when the final came on for decision excitement was at fever heat, the respective partisans roaring and gesticulating themselves into a fine frenzy. Lehr was a big, plump kind of man, with huge limbs and a grand chest. When riding at top speed he used to sway his head up and down in almost comical fashion, but one could not fail to be impressed with the powerful leg thrust which seemed to lift the machine along in a series of bounds. Jaap Eden is built on very dissimilar lines, being one of the wiry, tough, sinewy sort. Not an ounce of superfluous flesh did he carry, but his finely drawn face and polished limbs showed the skill of his trainer. When the flash of the starter's pistol set the men going Lehr dug his feet into the pedals, and in half-a-dozens yards had gone to the front and took up a position close to the inner edge of the highlybanked track. Only a yard in the rear moved Eden, with eyes fixed on his opponent. At a smart pace the first lap was reeled off, and going on with the second Eden made a push to get to the front, evidently appreciating the advantage his opponent held thus early in the race. But the German travelled just as quickly, and the Hollander fell in behind the leader. The third lap saw another burst by Eden, promptly responded to by Lehr. And then coming round to commence the final circuit, Eden leant over his handles, set his teeth, and pedalled for all he was worth. On the instant it seemed as though the German had been taken by surprise, for his opponent drew level, and so they raced on. Half-way round the Hollander dropped back a yard or so preparatory to another grand burst, but Lehr was ready, and then came a mighty struggle. The clamour of Dutch and German was indescribable. Lehr's head bobbed up and down at a marvellous rate, while the lithe Holland champion moved like a piece of machinery. Inches only separated them as they whirled round the bend. Taking the last bank very wide, whilst Lehr hugged the inside edge of the track, Eden literally pounced down upon his opponent from the high banking, and as they neared the tape was fast catching him up. But there can only be one finishing point, and Lehr got there first by inches only, after one of the most determined struggles ever witnessed on a racing path. A yard or two past the tape Eden was in front, but the race had been won then, and the German flag was soon run up, amidst the strains of "The Watch on the Rhine." From start to finish Lehr had made all the running, and although all the wiles of an experienced racing man had been pitted against him, he was always ready for the brilliant burst by Eden, and never once lost the inside position—a position to which he undoubtedly owed his victory.

A TRYING MOMENT.

My recollections of that memorable afternoon are very distinct, and even now I can see the little quivering smile which played around the mouth of the big German as he was hoisted aloft on the shoulders of his admirers and carried to his dressing-room after parading in front of the pavilion. To say that the enthusiasm was wild would be but a poor term for the great roar which was kept up for some minutes. Lehr had won the amateur championship of the world; but there was a period of the same afternoon when I would not have stood in his shoes for anything. Later in the proceedings the five miles championship came on for decision, and it so happened that Lehr and Eden had been drawn in the same heat. Anxious, of course, to avenge his defeat, the Hollander was stripped and at the starting point—which was in front of the crowded pavilion—as soon as anyone. Nothing dismayed by his defeat, his friends and countrymen cheered and cheered again. Only a few yards away stood Lehr, with a mackintosh thrown loosely over his racing costume, calmly surveying the scene. As he wandered carelessly away from the throng, everybody thought he was about to take up a position amongst the starters, and "Lehr, Lehr!" went up from thousands of throats. Some of the officials interrogated him, and then a significant shake of the head intimated that it was his intention not to cempete. With a look of bitter disappointment on his face, Eden almost beseeched his great rival to come to the starting point, but the stolid German shook his head again and again. At this point there came from the pavilion a pronounced hiss, which had an electrifying effect, for it was taken up instantaneously, and was kept up with such vigour that one could not help pitying the champion of the world. Gradually the hissing changed into a roar of "Ohs," whilst Eden positively glowered at his conqueror. Poor Lehr! How changed the scene in a few short minutes. Scarce half-an-hour before the Germans had shrieked themselves hoarse in his honour, now they found themselves out-bellowed by the unthinking crowd, who wanted to see another set-to between the great rivals. One or two good-natured friends chatted pleasantly with him as long as the hostile demonstration lasted, but a more miserable-looking man could not have been found anywhere during that trying period than the man who had only just previously been hailed as the hero of the hour.

LEHR IN ENGLAND.

By this time it is probable that many will have forgotten the appearance of August Lehr at the Paddington Recreation Ground, on the occasion of the cycle championships in 1889. Those were the days when we had Herbert Synyer and F. J. Osmond to do battle for us. The one mile race on that occasion was a remarkable one in many respects. For a long time the rivalry between Synyer and Osmond had been of the keenest possible character, and whenever they met it was always a fight to the bitter end. Of the many grand races these men have ridden many columns might be written. Upon this particular afternoon in July, 1889, ninety-nine out of every hundred would have "tipped" Synyer and Osmond against the field, and under ordinary circumstances they would have been correct. But they had overlooked Lehr. Safety bicycles were at that time unknown, and as the tall "ordinary" machines swung round at a crawl, the two Englishmen eyed each other for every movement. Unnoticed, Lehr went plodding along in front, and when the bell came for the last lap everyone expected to see the German "come back" to our men, but to the surprise of everyone and the utter consternation of the English pair, Lehr suddenly found a turn of speed which made it impossible for him to be caught in time, and so the race was practically presented to him by the men who had given such a brilliant exposition of headwork. In 1894, too, Lehr came over to compete in our championships, but owing to the licensing difficulties he was not allowed to compete. Amongst the many good riders the Continent has provided Lehr will always stand out as one of the best.

THE EAST INDIA SQUADRON.

APPORTIONMENT OF COST.

WE believe that the long standing dispute between the Government of India and the Admiralty over the cost of the Indian squadron has been at last settled. Apart from the £58,500 paid for the vessels at Bombay and £42,000 annually paid by India from 1869 to 1887 for the Admiralty vessels in Indian water, for a few years after £70,000 was paid annually by India under protest. Then a Joint Committee sat to consider the subject, but practically arrived at no decision, for the main point of controversy was undecided, that is the number and size of the vessels required for Indian defence. The Government of India said that powerful vessels were not required, all that they needed being a few small ships to police the coast and suppress slavery, &c. The Admiralty, on the other hand, held that India wanted four or five powerful fighting ships such as the Bonaventure and Marathon. This dispute continued many years, till eventually Lord Spencer suggested to Sir Henry Fowler that the then Prime Minister, Lord Rosebery, should arbitrate, and the Admiralty and India agreed. Lord Rosebery decided that India should pay £100,000 annually besides the £58,500 for the Bombay vessels. This would have settled the matter, but the Admiralty sent in a bill for £277,000 for arrears, which India declined to pay and the contest recommenced. After considerably over a year's correspondence, this point has at last been settled by India paying £117,000 in satisfaction of arrears. Besides this India pays £100,000 annually and keeps the "Sphinx" in the Persian Gulf in good repair.

AT the end of last year the Collector of south Canara, for warded a memorial from several merchants and inhabitants to the Government of Madras, praying that the proposed Calicut-Cannanore Railway should be extended to Baliapatam. The Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway was requested by the Government to depute one of his officers to report on the proposed extension. Mr. Taylor, Assistant Traffic Manager, was deputed for the work, and he has reported that the extension of the line to Baliapatam would be a financial success.

MAHABLESHWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAY 22.

As already briefly stated, the second day's racing of the Mahableshwar Sky Races was carried through on Thursday afternoon in glorious weather. The thunderstorm of Wednesday afternoon had cleared the air, and the rain had swept away the leddish dust which had been accumulating for weeks until it lay on the roads and paths to a depth of several inches. The change was delightful, and the improved atmospheric conditions no doubt accounted for the numbers who gathered on the grand stand and the adjoining elevated slopes to see the various races. The programme opened with a Handicap Steeplechase—Rs 100 presented by H. E. the Governor's Staff,—which produced a good race, but Poggle, again well ridden by Captain Bond, succeeded in repeating the win scored in the Paper Chase on Tuesday, although narrowly escaping a fall at one of the jumps. Phyllis, again ridden by its owner, Captain Heneage, was second. Mr. Haworth had a spill, as his mount Cobweb slipped when turning the corner near the strait. Mr. Haworth was promptly carried to the officials' tent, but excepting a bad shake and some bruises no harm was done. The second race—Polo Pony Scurry Rs. 60 presented by the Chief of Kagal—was one of the best of the day. Mr. Graham's Japan was the favourite, but Hainton, well ridden by Captain Heneage, A.D.C., won after an exciting race by half-a-length, H. H. the Rajah of Kolhapur's Forest Ranger being third. The third event was the Stiffuns' Stakes. Aga S. Shah's Mikado, the favourite, ridden judiciously by his owner, won by a couple of lengths. H. H. the Rajah of Kolhapur's Seeta, ridden by Mr. James, made a good race of it, for nearing the strait he made his effort, and got close up to the leader. The race, however, was in doubt for only a brief space of time, for Mikado drew a head again and won as we have stated. The fourth race—The Kolhapur Cup, value Rs. 100—gave rise to some speculation, as Mystery, Poggle and Crystal, all winners in Tuesday's races, were running. Nine or ten false starts were made, and when at last they were let go, Crystal darted off with a lead of nearly a couple of lengths, but this lead was not long maintained, for Aga S. Shah on Mystery took up the running, and obtaining the lead, kept it to the ends, Crystal being second two lengths behind. The last event was the Consultation Stakes, and this was won by Mr. Willoughby's Twilight, Forest Ranger being a good second.

Yesterday, Friday, there was a shooting competition for ladies, which was won by Mrs. Whitworth, who has by her repeated successes proved herself to be the best lady shot this season. Mrs. Fagan won the second prize. The golfers, who were obliged to give up play on Wednesday on account of the thunderstorm, were given another day—yesterday, and the winner on the whole competition was Col. Thomas—who by the way tied for first place in the previous competition, and who yet had sixteen strokes of handicap given to him, his score being 79—16 or 63 net. Dr. Wyatt was second with 78—10 or 68 net. This finished the series of competitions for a handsome silver bowl presented by H. H. Aga Khan, and which was to be given for the best average for any four scores made during the season. Captain Davidson won easily. Indeed, we do not think that any other of the scratch or better class of players qualified, and it was a little unfortunate that the conditions almost closed the competition. Captain Davidson, however, has been playing in such excellent form that on his play this season, particularly in the earlier competitions, he fully deserved his win.

Last evening, the ball at Government House was an unqualified success. Many of the ladies went poudre, which is so becoming to most ladies, and it was quite a charming sight to look at the crowd, which more than filled the limited dancing room, and overflowed into the surrounding verandhas.

This afternoon there was to have been a gymkhana which was to have put all others into the shade, but as a thunderstorm has just commenced we fear that not only will the gymkhana be stopped, but that the "At Home" which was to have been held by members of H. E. the Governor's Staff in the Glade, after dinner, will be quite knocked on the head.

The bachelors, not to be outdone by the spinsters, have issued invitations for an entertainment next week, but it has taken the form of a dance at the Frere Hall.

The Lawn Tennis Tournament has passed the penultimate stage, and Mr. Graham and Miss G. McDonald have to play Mr. Muller and Miss B. Stranack in the final. Mr. Muller and Miss B. Stranack's success in the semi-final was a surprise, as they easily defeated Mr. Moultrie and Miss McDonald, who were regarded as likely to win the tournament, although Mr. Graham and his partner were also favourites, specially after they had defeated Mr. Woodward and Miss E. Bythell in the other semi-final. The final tie was to have been played off this evening, but the rain has made that impossible, and it must be put off to next week.

THE LATE SIRDAR DILER JUNG, C.I.E.

(A HYDERABAD VIEW OF HIS CAREER.)

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Secunderabad:—Although the death of Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk, Abdul Huq, is not a national calamity to Hyderabad, still there are phases in the event of his having died both unexpectedly and in a foreign country, away from all friends and relatives, save a young son, a nephew, and three employes who were near him, which cannot fail to inspire even his worst enemies with regret. Friends he had but few, enemies in shoals, and his consolations during the past four years in Hyderabad were as few as his friends. On every side he was beset with political proscription and discouragement which he endured with heroism unbegotten of the ordinary native of India. His robust constitution, stalwart frame, and mental activity could not long remain intact under the strains of disappointment and anxiety, of an embittered memory, and of strong but unfortunate ambitions. His health sank, yet he would not resign, without a struggle, the country which gave and robbed him of all the ornaments of life, fame, distinction, honour, position and glory, nor the great schemes which revolved in his mind to spur that country on from a revenue of four to fifteen crores a year. On the 2nd May, he left India by the P. and O. steamer Caledonia for London, intending to recruit his health at the mineral springs of Strasbourg. On his way to Strasbourg, he remained at the Alexandria Hotel, London, where he arrived on the 14th May, apparently benefited by an exhillarating voyage to Brindisi. On Monday, the 18th instant, his people in Hyderabad were informed by wire that he, his son, and nephew were well, and on Thursday they received the rude intelligence that he had died the previous day (Wednesday) of congestion of the liver.

Abdul Huq was undoubtedly a remarkable man, both in political ecconomy and political measures. Where he succeeded, no one else in Hyderabad had succeeded, and where he failed, everybody else had failed. He was ever fertile in invention and enterprise, and his whole soul was enveloped in schemes for land improvement, agricultural development, and for the better Government of Hyderabad in general. Springing from an obscure yet ancient origin, he raised himself to the pinnacle of fame from which he eventually fell, as many others before him have fallen. The Sirdar had indeed experienced the vicissitudes of fortune, and had exchanged distinction and honour in recent years for comparative mediocrity. Wealth he had acquired, but an irresistable fate did not permit him to enjoy. His estate is estimated at 77 lakhs in property, and about 20 lakhs in investments, which entitled him to be called a millionaire. By Mahomedan law, his widow, two sons, and seven daughters divide the inheritance. His property in Bombay consists of the Esplanade Hotel, which was bought for five lakhs, and rennovated at a cost of two lakhs, the Sirdar's Mansions, about four lakhs, and the old Secretariat, purchased for Rs. 4,35,000, and re-built at a cost of four lakhs. He has left some property in Secunderabad, too, but this is not much to speak of. The Sirdar's relatives in Secunderabad comprise very many, and for them much sympathy is felt.

CAPTAIN NORMAN FRANKS, C.I.E.

(FROM A MHOW CORRESPONDENT.)

THE well-deserved recognition of Captain Norman Franks' excellent services to the Holkar State necessitates an expression of gratitude to the British Government, and to his Excellency Lord Elgin in particular. He has been connected with Indore for nearly twenty-one years, and there is no British gentleman so thoroughly acquainted with the details of Indore politics as this teacher and secretary of his Highness Maharaja Holkar. He is well able to explain the several methods by which the Maharaja Holkar has often been checkmated by a local political clique—whose sole object it is to pass the succession of the coveted "musnud" to an ambitious junior line sprung from a junior and favourite Maharani of the late Maharaja Tukojirav Holkar. Captain Franks alone can realize to the fullest extent the intricate difficulties studiously created for the Ruler of Indore ever since he was a minor. The usual trick, noteriously known since the deposition of the Kolhapore Maharaja, of fabricating evidence to cause it to be believed that "not wanted" Princes are subject to fits of insanity or to create a serious misunderstanding between him and the British Government, have been the chief moves on the Indore State chessboard, and no stone is being left unturned to perjure oneself in that behalf. Captain Norman Franks' advice to his Highness and his British lion's natural dread with the anti-party has on several occasions materially averted a catastrophe which would have engulfed a very important reigning family. His ability, his tact, his sincere friendship, for his royal pupil are facts which history will record. In the pages of modern history there are few examples of so much disinterested devotion, and friendship towards the politically helpless army of Native Rulers of India as Captain Norman Franks. One Indore servant was so affected on hearing of the expected departure of this able gentleman to Europe, that in his letter wishing him God-speed he involuntarily went so far as to say that he was, he knew, saying good-bye to the "*real saviour of Indore.*" Many are the difficulties of a Native Prince, and innumerable are the pitfalls prepared for him by abmitious and unscrupulous men and women. To guide him through such a thorny way is not within the intellectual power of a man of ordinary calibre. In, therefore, conferring on the "saviour of Indore" the title of a C.I.E., her Majesty the Queen-Empress has graciously been pleased to confer honour where honour is due and to lay under everlasting obligation the whole of the Maratha nation, nay the whole of India!

THE LATE COLONEL NORTH.

OUR London correspondent writes under date May 8:—The painfully sudden death, on Tuesday, of the "Nitrate King," as he was called when he was at the zenith of his financial success a few years ago, and when his acquaintance was sought by the highest in the land, came as a great shock. The Colonel literally died in harness. He had driven into the city from his suburban palace shortly after noon and presided over a meeting at his office in Grace Church Street of one of the companies with which he was connected. After writing the word "passed" in a minute book he turned very pale, and looked as if he were going to faint. His son, who was present, went to his assistance, and said, "Governor, what is the matter? There is something wrong." He gave one gasp and fell dead into his son's arms. About three months ago he fainted, and his doctor had of late noticed some heart failure. Syncope from heart disease was the cause of death. Colonel North has occupied such a large share of public attention that it is unnecessary to detail the story of his life which is well known all over the world. Suffice it to say that he was the architect of his own fortunes more so than are most of the men of whom that is said. A parallel has been drawn between his career and that of Baron Hirsch, but beyond the fact that both realized large fortunes and each was fond of the turf, there was nothing in common between the two men. Baron Hirsch was not a self-made man in the sense that Colonel North was. The former entered upon his wonderful business career equipped with a fair education; the Colonel appears as a youth to have had no book-learning of any kind, and in a later period he seems to have been two deeply immersed in the not too elevating pursuit of making his pile to have had much time to educate himself. Colonel North in some things approached closely to a type millionaire more common across the Atlantic than here, but as a sportsman he was a thorough Englishman, genial, frank, free-handed with his money, and, unlike the ordinary *parvenu*, not purse-proud. His popularity with the masses was greater than with the classes, and he presumed upon that advantage when he embarked upon his strange candidature at the general election in his native town of Leeds against Mr. Herbert Gladstone. He himself attributed his defeat on that occasion to having to interrupt his canvass by obeying a summons to stay at Sandringham. *Apropos* of his visit to the Prince of Wales's a Norfolk seat Mr. Lucy tells a rather good story this morning. Colonel North's earliest experience at Sandringham was with the servant told off to "valet" him. When he rang the bell of his dressing room a pompous person in plain clothes answered. "What is your name?" asked the Colonel. "Willyum," was the lofty response. "Very well, Willyum," said the Colonel, "I want you to step down a peg or two. Here's a sovereign. If we get on well together there will be another for you when I go." "Willyum" stepped down with great alacrity. "What can I do for you, sir?" he asked. "Get me a whiskey and soda," said the Colonel. This was promptly forthcoming, and "Willyum" thereafter carefully watched over the comfort of the Prince's guest. Sir Salter Pyne could cap this story by an account of his experiences when he was invited to dine and sleep at Osborne. It is interesting to learn that the veteran war correspondent known to his intimates as Billy Russell received £3,000 from the Colonel for accompanying him on his last visit to Chili and writing an account of the journey. Millionaires—though it remains to be seen whether Colonel North died a millionaire—are nothing if not magnificent in their expenditure. The last time the late Baron Hirsch stayed at Chatsworth he said to two young fellows, of charming manners but slender purses, who were also staying in the house: "I hear you are going to town in the morning. You bad better come with me. I have got a special. But remember a special train waits for nobody, and it starts at ten." They accepted his offer, and when they were ready to leave the next morning they saw the Baron sauntering along. He said: "Well, you are going. I am not. I have not had my breakfast, but you go up in the special. I will travel by the ordinary train." This story has the advantages which all the stories printed about Baron Hirsch do not possess, that of being true. It comes to me from a relative of one of the young gentlemen referred to.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT FOR THE SOUDAN.

THE date of the departure of the Transport Lawada, is not yet definitely fixed, but it is likely that she will leave this port by this evening with the 5th Mountain Battery and the General Hospital. Last evening, a dozen carriages and horse-boxes were despatched to Deolali by the Railway authorities to bring the Mountain Battery and the Medical Stores. Last evening, a telegram was received from Deolali by the Goods Traffic Superintendent, to the effect that, as soon as the carriages were ready, the departure of the special trains from Deolali and the time of their arrival at the Prince's Dock would be duly intimated. Last night, on enquiry at the Wadi Bunder Railway station, we ascertained that the specials have not yet left Deolali. In order to make room for the hospital equipment some of the stores had to be discharged from the Lawada, and these stores are placed in a shed, and will be sent to Suakin by some private vessels.

UNDER instructions from the Government of India the Madras Government has deputed Mr. C. W. Hondson, officiating Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, to be one of the members of the Committee appointed to select a suitable site for the terminal station at Colombo. Mr. Hodson will be shortly leaving for Colombo and will be absent for about three weeks.

LION SHOOTING IN SOMALILAND.

(BY LORD DELAMERE.)

So many men from England and India now visited Somaliland for shooting that the game is continually retreating further and further from the coast. There are still plenty of antelopes, leopards, pigs, &c., in fairly accessible place; but districts which only a year or two ago were full of lions and elephants are now entirely shot out—to get anything like a big bag of lions one must go to a tract of undisturbed country. Records of sport at defined periods may therefore perhaps be thought to have a special interest. In the winter of 1891-1892 and the summers of 1893-94 and 1895, I stayed in Somaliland for the sake of the shooting; and in compliance with a request from the editor of the magazine, I have tried to put together some anecdotes and incidents taken from the diaries which I kept during my residence in that country. I propose to devote the present article to lions, lion-shooting being to my mind the best sport to be obtained in Somaliland, because it does not stop one from shooting antelope for meat, as in an undisturbed country lions do not take the smallest notice of the sound of a rifle.

I shall not occupy space by instructions as to the fitting out of an expedition, as Captain Swayne has done this very thoroughly in his "Seventeen trips through Somaliland." The Somalis make excellent camp servants. I have always found them wonderfully cheery; pleasant people to deal with, and for natives very trustworthy. Only once have I had anything stolen, and then the thief was caught by my head man before I knew anything was missing.

The Somali, like the Arab, is nearly always a gentleman to talk to, but also, like the Arab, he is avaricious and grasping in money matters. A Somali, who has been born and bred in Aden, as a rule has nothing to recommend him.

To get good sport in Somaliland the first thing is to find a good shikari. There are excellent men to be found with care and good bulk, but a great many who are absolutely worthless, in addition to others, I have always had one man, Abdulla Aghur, as head shikari. Besides being an agreeable companion, he is far and away the best finder of game I have ever seen in the country. His pluck is undeniable, and the only difficulty I have had with him is to prevent him going where I did not care to go myself. This may sound exaggerated praise of a native, but among other things he grappled a lion which had knocked me down, being severely mauled before he got the brute off, so that I naturally entertain a very high opinion of him. Owing to his skill in tracking, I have only lost one wounded lion out of many that were hit, and that was not his fault as the blood stopped almost directly, and the ground was nothing but stones for miles. This speaks for itself, as any one who has shot lions knows how difficult it very often is to recover a wounded beast without dogs.

I only once had the help of dogs after a wounded lion. In 1893 T—and I were camper down in the Hand among the Eidigalla Villages and Sultan Deria. One day I went out to try to get some meat for the natives, accompanied by a warrior, called Hassan, on his pony. I had just shot an oryx, and we were cutting it up, when the smallest Somali I have ever seen came running up to say he had just observed five lions asleep under a tree close by. This man belonged to the low-caste tribe of Midgans—people who do not live together in one tribe, but are scattered all over Somaliland in different villages, where they are chiefly engaged in killing antelopes for meat, other Somalis as a rule thinking it beneath their dignity to do anything but go out occasionally on looting expeditions. Midgans are armed with bows and poisoned arrows, and each of them carries a knife. Until quite lately no other Somali would use a bow, but now it is quite a common thing to meet a native belonging to one of the other tribes who has discarded his spears for a bow and quiver of poisoned arrows.

Lions are occasionally killed by Midgans, but the poison on the arrows cannot be very strong, as frequently, after being sick two or three times, the lion seems to recover and get away. Captain Swayne gives an account of the way in which these Midgans hunt the oryx with their dogs. But to get on with my story. The little Midgan carried a bow nearly as long as himself, and was followed by about a dozen small native dogs with curly sterns and prick ears. These little curs were wonderfully broken. The man trotted off in front of us, and when he got near the place where we had seen the lions, he simply put out his hand, and all the dogs lay down in a bunch and never attempted to follow on after us. Then we stalked carefully towards a big thorn-tree rising above the bush. This was where the lions were said to be. The bush was very open, and when we came in sight of the tree the lions were just decamping. There were four of them met fine—an old lioness, and three lions perhaps not quite full-grown, and with very little mane. Hassan had followed close behind on his pony, so I shouted to him to try to keep his eye on the lioness, and ran on myself with Abdulla after one of the lions. This one did not seem much inclined to run, and after a short burst I managed to get a bullet into him somewhere just as he disappeared into some thick bushes. At that moment we caught sight of another lion trotting along parallel to us about two hundred yards off. The wounded one was keeping up a continuous low growling in the bushes, so, thinking he would not get far away, we ran to cut off the other. He turned off when he caught sight of us, and we had a long stern chase after him, as a result of which I was so blown I could not hit him, although he was lobbing along not more than a hundred yards ahead. At last I did get bullet in his flank. He at once turned and growling fiercely came bounding a few yards towards us, as if trying to make up his mind to charge. Whether he would have done so or not I do not know, as my second barrel caught him on the point of the shoulder, bringing him on to his nose, and before he could recover himself I put in another bullet from my second rifle and finished him. It is more than likely he would have not charged, as I have several times seen a lion make this kind of demonstration when slightly hit, more, I think, to try to frighten his assailant than anything else. A lion that really means charging up comes quite silently galloping very fast along the ground like a dog.

While this was going on, we could hear Hassan shouting in the distance. So now we ran off towards the sound. When we started the shouts seemed to be almost stationary, but as we ran they got further and further off till at last we could hear nothing. We then turned to go back for the wounded lion. As we got near the place where we had left him, we could hear a tremendous row going on, men shouting, dogs barking, and the unmistakable grunts of an angry lion Running up we found the lion, with his shoulder broken, standing in a bush, surrounded at a respectful distance by the little dogs. They kept up an incessant yapping, and every now and then the lion would make a drive at them, but they were much too quick for him with his broken shoulder, and were at him again directly he retreated to the bush. The little Midgan and one of my men were close by, yelling with excitement as I walked up to try to get a shot without beating one of the pack. The lion took no more notice of the dogs, but kept his eyes fixed on me. I never saw a lion look nastier, but I suppose his broken shoulder had sickened him, and I shot him without difficulty. Midgan, after calling his dogs, had run on after us, and had come on the wounded lion. We skinned this beast, and the little Midgan rather amused us, as he got so very much annoyed because his dogs would not eat some great chunks of raw lion flesh he cut off and offered to them. We were on our way to skin the other lion, when we met Hassan looking rather sorry for himself. He said that the lioness had trotted along quite quietly at first, and he had brought her round in a circle towards the place where he had left us, riding along side her, and shouting to let us know where he was. Unluckily she crossed the track of the wounded lion, and after smelling at the blood she became perfectly unmanagable, making off at a gallop and charging him whenever he got in front to try to turn her. At last she had gone into a thick bush on some hills, where he had lost her. When we had skinned the other lion, we made a cast to try to pick up the fourth, but could make nothing of him. I never got this lion, although he killed one of our donkeys the next day. We had not been back in camp very long when T——came in, saying he had run across one in the hills which he was sure was the one we had seen, as she was very angry. She had run into some long dry grass, and had charged out towards his men, when they were going up to light it. T——was very unwell with fever at the time, and, although he had two or three shots, he was so shaky he could not hit her, and at last felt so ill he had to give her up. His shikari told me the lioness was very much beat from being badgered about in the sun, and he was sure we could find her. I owed her one for frightening Hassan, so we started at once, Hassan not coming, but sending a relation of his on the same pony.

After a short ride we got to the place, and found the tracks going into a long trip of high feathery grass. We cast all round and could find no tracks coming out, so decided to burn the patch. It was about two hundred yards long and perhaps fifty broad. I could not command the whole of it, so I told the men to light it at the top and along one side, and Abdulla and I took up our station half-way down the other side, about thirty yards out from the edge. At the bottom end I put the warrior on the pony to see if the lioness broke that way. Almost directly the grass was lit a big-spotted hyena blundered out, and came within a few yards of us, but the great part of the patch was burnt before there was any sign of the lioness. Then I caught sight of her sinking along through the thin grass at the edge of the trip going towards the bottom end. She did not see us, as we were rather behind her and standing quite still.

When I shot she seemed to stumble forward, but recovering herself caught sight of the man on the pony, and before I could shoot again she was half-way towards him, going like a flash. He had not seen her when I shot, as she was hidden by the grass, and by the time he got his pony turned round and started, she was close to him. He galloped straight away from me, and I dare not fire at the lioness for fear of hitting him. For nearly two hundred yards it looked any money on the lioness. She got right under the pony's tail, but did not seem to know how to strike, and at length to my great relief the pony began to gain on her. She at once pulled up, and turned into a bush, where she lay down stretched out at full length, panting.

Running up I shot her before she could prepare for another effort. My first bullet had gone through the muscles of the forearms just below the shoulder, and being solid had only drilled quite a small hole. The natives said that the reason she could not catch the pony was because a lion cannot spring without a momentary halt to crouch. If this is so, a pony could always get away from the lion gallopings traight behind it, unless a pony was such a bad one that the lion could come alongside. On two or three occasions I have been chased myself in the open grass plain, but have always got a fair start, and my pony has had no difficulty in keeping out of the lion's way. A pony boy of mine was very nearly caught one day in the open. He was trying to round up a line, and got rather too close to it on a tired pony. He only just got away. This same lion afterwards chased me and two or three of my men for quite a long time. Unless a pony falls down I am sure there is nothing to be feared from a lion in the open, if one gives him a pretty wide berth so as to get a start when he charges. As a rule the lion will give up a chase after a hundred yards or so. This pony of Hassan was about the best I ever saw in Somaliland. He would not put a price on it, because he said he could make quite a respectable income by making loving expeditions on its back, as it was so fast that nobody could catch him. A year after this, I met Hassan again, and asked him how his pony was. He said it was every well, but that he had very nearly lost it a short time before. He had been down in the waterless plain on a looting expedition with some other Eidegalla warriors. After a successful raid they split up to avoid pursuit, and Hassan was on his way home, driving some of the water camels in front of him. It was a very dry year, and although it was the rainy season, he had been unable to find any water in the pools to give his pony. The result was that, having been ridden hard for two or three days with little or no water to drink, the pony got beat and at last lay down, about 20 miles from the wells they were making for. No amount of stick would get it on its legs again, and Hassan was in dispair. He knew there were no villages at the wells where he could get vessels in which to carry water back to the pony, and it seemed as if nothing could be done to save it. At last he thought of a plan. Driving the camels at top speed to the well, he gave them as much water as they could drink, and then hurried them back again. He found the pony where he had left it in a very hard way, but, immediately proceeding to kill and cut open the camels, he took the water out of their stomachs and gave it to the pony, which revived sufficiently to struggle on to the wells. After a few days' rest, it completely recovered. Hassan added he could very soon get some more camels, and that he could rather have cut the throats of a hundred than have lost his pony. This story shows a great deal of resource in a native, but the life a Somali leads makes him wonderfully quick at finding a way out of a fix of this kind. It was very lucky the pony was not killed by lions or hyenas while Hassan was away. Just before Hassan's pony was so nearly caught by the lioness, we had a pony killed by lions, the man on its back escaping rather cleverly.

At that time T—— and I had two separate camps, six or seven miles apart, each of them on the edge of the Marar Prairie, on a tean or open grass plain, many miles in extent. This was the best place for lions it has ever been my luck to come accross. Hardly a day past that lions were not seen by T—— or myself, very often right out in the open, miles from any bush. It was cool, cloudy weather while we were there, and the lions seemed to do most of their hunting in the day time. There were so many, and they were so bold, that the Somalis were quite nervous about walking through the bush in the day time. T—— and I between us shot twenty-four lions in this place in little over a fortnight. Besides lions there was more game than I have ever seen anywhere else. Large birds of hartebeeste, oryx, and Soammering's gazelles were to be seen feeding in every direction. Besides this, in the open there were good maay ostriches and a few hunting cheetahs. In the bush at the back of our camps were wallers, gazelles, leopords, warthoy, and innumerable dik-dik and birds. In the rocky hills I saw several klipsspringes. One morning T—— was roused by his natives who told him that three lions were just crossing a strip of open ground within a hundred yards of his camp. Before T—— was ready, two or three of the men jumped on ponies and galloped after the lions—three very fine males with manes—which were by that time making off. The natives meant to try to keep them engaged till T—— had time to get his rifle and cartridges and catch them up. The lions were galloping among scattered mimosa scrub, making for the thick bush beyond, and with an object in view a lion can get along on a very fair pace in the cool of the morning.

One of the men got a start of the others and was rapidly overhauling the lions, when he lost sight of them for a moment. He galloped up to the bush where he had last seen them, and, as he rounded it, one lion came at him from behind and the other two from in front. They had got sick of running and had waited for him. The Natives did a very clever thing. There was no choice of getting away by galloping, as he was regularly hemmed in, so half checking the pony, he put his foot on his wither, and jumped right in to the middle of a mimosa bush. Almost as he jumped the lions knocked the pony over, and when T—— came up, he found them eating it, taking no notice of the mounted man close by T—— hit one, and while he was following it up, the other two gave his men the slip. These two lions were decidedly out of iuck, as I got them the same night. That morning a lioness killed a heifer close to my camp. I had already seen her tracks several times, but they had always led us on to some stony hills where we had lost them. This time the same thing happened again, so thinking she would probably come back that night to finish the heifer, we decided to sit up for her. We therefore made an enclosure of thorns under mimosa bush close by. The flat top of the bush came down to meet the thorns built up all round, and one could hardly tell the whole thing was not a bush. In the front was a hole to shoot through, and at the back we left an opening, so that we could get inside. After this we returned back to camp, and in the evening after dinner went off again, taking my bedding, on a donkey. This donkey was also to serve as a bait, for the Natives had cut up and carried away the heifer.

We tied the donkey by one fore leg, almost touching the fence of our zareba, and after shoving in my bedding, crawled in through the opening at the back. Two men who had some with us crammed this hole up with thorns, and then went away talking loudly to make the lioness think that all was safe if she were anywhere near. After looking about for some time, I made out the lioness slinkng along behind our bush. She would not come up to the donkey, but laid down some way off under a bush. There was no hole on that side, so I could not shoot with any certainty, and at last getting sleepy I lay down, telling Abdulla to keep his eye on the lioness and wake me if there was any chance of shot. I had not slept long when he touched me, at the same time putting his hand over my mouth to prevent me from calling out on being suddenly woke. I got up on my kneces, looking out of the hole, but for a moment I could make out nothing.

It was a lovely night, but even by the brightest moonlight a lion is not a very easy thig to see. There was an pen glad in front of the donkey, and at last, standing right out in the open, I saw two lions. They seemed as if they could not make out why the donkey did not run away, and stood quite still looking at him. As I watched he suddenly started, and came racing towards us side by side like two enormous dogs. When the lions got up to the donkey they did not seem to stop in their rush, but donkey and lions all went down with a crash together. How they actually knocked him over I did not see as at the moment I drew back my head involuntarily, because, although we were absolutely safe inside a masts of mimosa thorns, the whole thing felt unpleasantly close. When I looked out again I could easily have touched one of the lions, which was standing with his four paws on the donkey and its hind-quarters within a few inches of our fence. The other lion was standing on the far-side looking me straight in the face; but I am sure he could not see me, as the moon was right in his eyes, making them shine as if they were a light. I could only see his head as the other lion's body was in the way, so I determined to give the one nearest me a shot. There was very little of him to be seen except his hind quarters, but he was so close, I was sure the bullet would dive right through him. As the rifle came up to my shoulder it touched a branch, which seemed to make a crack like a pistol shot, and they turned half round to see what it was. At the same moment I fired, and he fell, rolling over and over against the fence, and roaring loudly. Thinking that in his struggle he might carry away some of our zareba, I gave him two more shots to finish him. As I shot the second time, the other lion which had run back a few yards, came and stood close to the donkey, looking straight towards us. I pulled at his chest diretly I was loaded. He plunged forward hitting the corner of our zareba, then swerved off, and we heard him crash into a bush, where we found him stone dead in the morning. The bullet had gone through his heart. These two lions were very fine specimens. One had a very thick almost jet black mane; the other had a lighter mane, but for a wild lion very thick. There is no doubt these were the lions I had seen, as the next riding over to visit him, I followed their back trail to within a mile of his camp. They were in the best of condition, but, simply, so that may account for their boldness. Shortly before this, I shot three times at a lion, which was eating our donkey. The night was dark as pitch. The lions took very little notice of the first two shots, although one of them hit the donkey in the ribs. The third shot was a very lucky one. The bullet hit the donkey in the stomach, and, going through, caught the lion at the junction of the neck with the chest, killing him on the spot. One would think that a ·577 rifle blazed in his face at about five yards would frighten any lion. This one had killed and eaten a sheep the night before, taking it from the same village where I sat up for him. The foregoing stories would seem to show that a large percentage of the lions killed in Somaliland are shot at night over a bait. This is not really so as it is quite a chance if a lion passes the place where you had a donkey tied up. Night shooting, to my mind, is a thing to be avoided, except now and then as an experience. It generally means a very disturbed night, especially if there are many hyenas about; and in the morning you are not fit for a hard day's work. Occasionally by bright moon light it is very interesting, but if circumstances admit of lions being killed by day, it is rather like shooting a boar in a fine pig-sticking country to kill a lion over a bait at night. Sometimes it is the only chance you have of getting a lion, either because you are moving camp next day, or because the country is unsuitable for tracking. Under these circumstances you are bound to try it. I have never myself shot more than two lions in one night, but a man whom I met in the country, showed me the skins of four he had shot when sitting over the dead body of an elephant. It was very dark or we might have got any number, as he told me that he was shooting most of the night and that in the morning there were tracks of many lions all round the carcass. I have once or twice sat up over a dead animal. This way of getting lions is only likely to be successful when there are many hyenas absent, as they make such a noise that they will attack any lion that may come past within a reasonable distance. I hope to give an example of this kind of night-shooting in a future article.—"The Badminton Magazine."

AFFAIRS IN GOA.

THE POPULARITY OF THE DUKE OF OPORTO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, MAY 22.

From the time the Duke of Oporto removed the martial law in the Velhas Conquistas, his Royal Highness has been the object of great demonstrations in the different provinces. A ball was given in Margaum on the 14th, and at Ponda on the 16th; a public thanksgiving service at Mapuça on the 18th; a breakfast at Arabo on the same day; an entertainment by the Viscount of Pernem, at Pernem, from the 18th to the 20th. The Club of Nova Goa gave a ball on the 21st, and another one is coming off on the 23rd, to be given by the Viscount of Pernem, at the Gemio, at Pangim. The Royal Governor-General intends to return the compliment by giving a ball on the 25th, at Government House, at Pangim, which has undergone a complete change by lavishing upon the preparations a good deal of expenditure. As this ball will be the last when his Royal Highness will have an occasion to meet all classes, invitations have been sent broadcast. The Prince has shown himself very agreeable in society and everywhere he has gone he has won the hearts of the people. Nothing less was to be expected from a descendant of a Royal Family whose ancestors by a generous policy have made the subjects of the Indian dependences the children of Portugal. While his Royal Highness was at Ponda, the Ranes handed over a memorial submitting themselves, and the people of Ponda have sent another petition to the Royal Viceroy soliciting pardon to the Ranes in order to be able to live quietly and peaceably from the terror and depredations of these indomitable marauders, who if they are not pardoned will continue the robberies in the coming monsoon with greater violence and cruelty. The Prince after reading the memorials has promised to give his favourable attention to them within a few days. His Royal Highness appears to have been convinced that the total pacification of the country must be effected before he leaves the Indian shores, otherwise the work may not be practicable to his successor, from whom the Ranes may exact larger and compromising concessions. The troopship conveying the new expedition arrived yesterday at Marmagoa. The date of the departure of the Prince with the returned expedition has not yet been fixed. All the officers composing the staff of his Royal Highness as well as of the returned troops are returning with his Royal Highness, and along with him also depart Major Martins de Carvalho and Senhores Albuquerque Rozado, Paulo Judice, etc. It is believed that Mr. Nafoles, the Administrator of the Forests, who remains behind, has, like Major Martins de Carvalho, been instrumental in bringing about the pacification of the country. It was reported that Senhor Neves Ferreira, the successor to the Prince in the post of the Governor-General, had gone to Bombay to proceed to Simla to confer with his Excellency the Viceroy for the negociation of the proposed treaty. I am, however, informed that Senhor Neves is returning to Goa without visiting Simla. From this it appears that the Duke of Oporto will leave Goa at an early date.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY IN DHARWAR.

The people of Dharwar observed the seventy-seventh birthday of her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India on a grander scale than in any previous year. Mr. Govindrao Vakil, who is known as the "Sarvajanik Kaka," issued notices in English and in the vernacular inviting the people to assemble in the Native Gymkhana, which was tastefully decorated. At about 6 p.m., many people and school-going children assembled, the Native official element being predominant. H. H. the Nawab of Saranoor took the chair, and as the Nawab is a minor, Rao Saheb Ramrao Malapur, who is one of the prominent vakils of the local bar, the chairman of the District Local Board and the chairman of the Dharwar Municipality, was elected as spokesman on behalf of the Nawab. Mr. Govindrao related some of the principle events in her Majesty's life, and in a most pathetic speech in Canerese invoked the Almighty to spare her life for many years to come. After this a Mahomedan gentleman, who is an assistant master in the Dharwar High School, spoke in Hindustani and Mr. Krishnaji Abaji Guruji in Marathi. Mr. Malapur said a few appropriate words on behalf of the chairman. The meeting was dissolved after giving three cheers for the Empress of India. The audience then left the Gymkhana room to witness the fireworks for about 15 minutes and hear the band. After the distribution of flowers and attar-gulab, the assembly dispersed. A grand photo of the Royal Family was placed in a tonga and a procession was taken through the town, the children accompanying it enjoying the sweet music played by the band.

MILITARY NEWS.

Under instructions from Command Head Quarters it is notified that with a view to their names being noted on the list of Candidates for appointments as Assistant Adjutant-General, kept in the Office of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, all officers serving in the Bombay District, of both the British and Indian Service, who are fully qualified for, and desirous of such employment should, whether their names have already been noted or not, submit applications, in duplicate through the usual Channel, to this Office, for submission to the Assistant Military Secretary, Bombay Command. The Command or Commands in which an Officer desires employment should be stated. Forwarding authorities when submitting applications are requested to give the fullest particulars of an Officer's qualifications for Staff Employ, and two Copies of Record of Service should be attached to each Officer's application.

Lieutenant F. P. Rundle, R.E., No. 2 Section, Submarine Mining Company, is granted privilege leave, from 10th June 1896 to 8th August 1896.

Captain J. McN. Walter, Devonshire Regiment, is appointed a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, "vice" Dick-Cunnygham, vacated.

Captain E. T. Taylor, 1st Cheshire, officiates as D.A.A.-G. for instruction in the Bombay Command.

The following appointments have been made:—2nd Panjub Cavalry: Captain J. Western, Squadron Commander, 1st Punjab Cavalry, to be officiating Squadron Commander. Lieutenant A. W. Peck, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant. 17th Bengal Infantry: Lieutenant Teed, from 12th Bengal Infantry, to be Wing Officer. 40th Pathans: Captain T. McKay, to be Wing Commander, "vice" Dillon, seconded.

The following officers are permitted to return to duty:—Surgeon-Major General Walsh, P.M.O., Bengal Command, Surgeon-Major Thomas, 17th Madras Infantry, and Lieutenant Roberts, 13th Bengal Infantry.

The following are granted extensions of leave in England:—Major Alban, 7th Bombay Infantry, two months; Major Kenny, Commissariat Department, four months; Capt. Wimble, Commissariat, six months; Captains Cuppage, 5th Bengal Infantry, till October next; Pollard, 15th Bengal Cavalry, five months; and Jones, 14th Bengal Infantry, four months; Lieutenants Cockerill, 16th Madras Infantry, six months; Bowring, 2nd Punjab Infantry, four months; Staunton, 29th Madras Infantry, six months; and Marsden, 13th Madras Infantry, four months.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation held on Thursday afternoon, attention was drawn to the heavy mortality from epidemic disease in Word No. 22, and it was resolved to call for a report from the Health Officer. It was also unanimously decided to borrow a sum of twenty lakhs of rupees at 3½ per cent., repayable in fifteen years, for the construction of works of a permanent nature.

Satisfactory reports continue to be received from Teheran, regarding the peaceable state of Persia, and it now appears most unlikely that any disturbances will mark the accession to power of the new Shah.

The demarcation of the Indian frontier on the north-west has now been completed with the exception of the section from Landi Kotal to Asmar, but on the north-east the Indo-China border still remains to be marked out. This work may possibly be undertaken next cold weather.

The Government of India in reviewing the Madras irrigation report for 1894-95, note that 830 lakhs have been spent on irrigation in the Southern Presidency, but this has been considerably increased during the past year, as the Periyar project was completed. The interest earned was 7·61 per cent. on the Major Works and 9·45 on the Minor Works. The value of the crops irrigated during the year was 669 lakhs, showing the enormous benefit which the country derived from its canals.

From next year 25 cts. telegsams are to be introduced into Ceylon, and the Superintendent of Telegraphs is busy with schemes for laying down alternative lines in several directions to meet the increased traffic that will be thrown on them.

At a Colombo tea sale last week, one of Mr. Lipton's representatives bought nine hundred pounds of Bandara Eliya tea for Her Majesty the Queen, at wholesale prices, ranging from Rs. 5-2 to Re. 1-9 per lb.

The recent rain has lowered the cholera mortality in Calcutta considerably. The total deaths last week from cholera were 120. The general death rate fell from 42 to 36 per mille.

The memorial to be submitted to the Viceroy by the Rangoon Mahabodhi Society, regarding the removal of the image of Buddha from the Gya temple will be presented by counsel, though a copy has already been submitted through the Chief Commissioner of Burma and another through the Government of Bengal.

The cricket match, Simla versus the Black Watch, was played on Thursday and Friday, Simla, winning by five wickets. The scores are: Black Watch, 179 and 94, Andrew making 77 and 2, F. D. Murray, 31 and 7, and Livingston, 4 and 42. Simla scored 186 and 89 for five wickets. Ozzard made 34 and 7, Fleming, 20 and 32 not out, and Clem Browne, 24 not out and 7.

The Simla polo tournament began on Thursday afternoon. A Lucknow team composed of Captain Apthorp, Royal Irish Regiment, Captains Dallas and Herbert and Gough, 16th Lancers, beat the Black Watch team very easily.

The Surgeon in charge of the troops at Vancouver Barracks has adopted a novel means of curing drunkenness. No man is taken on the sick list unless his condition is such that he is unable to work and all cases of drunkenness are treated as acute alcoholic poisoning. The drunken man is taken to the operating room, and his stomach emptied by means of the stomach pump, and thoroughly washed out with a 2 per cent. solution of soda. Then he is given a bowl of hot beef extract with cayenne pepper, and is allowed an hour's rest, at the end of which time he is packed off to duty again. Medically this is found an excellent plan, allaying the nervous symptoms and giving tone to the digestive organs. Morally it is equally good, for drunkenness has been reduced to a minimum since it was begun.

Major Gale, Behar Light Horse (Retired,) and Lieutenant Lawrence Porter, East Indian Railway Volunteers, are granted the Volunteer Officer's Decoration.

The following prizes have been offered by Sir George White for Musketry. A Silver Cup value Rs. 500 for the British Service; a Silver Cup value Rs. 500 for the Native Army; the Magdala Gold Medal for the best shot in the Native Army. The conditions are for the British Service open to teams of six from any Corps, including station teams, Royal Artillery and Volunteer Corps. Officers may shoot in the teams. The competition will be held at the annual rifle meetings during the current year of the following Rifle Associations (a) Bengal Presidency Rifle Association at Meerut; (b) Southern India Rifle Association, Bangalore; (c) Bombay Presidency Rifle Association, Poona; (d) Hyderabad Rifle Association, Secunderabad, and (e) Burma Rfle Association at Mandalay. The distance and number of shots are seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards; position kneeling at 200 yards—for Cavalry and Artillery kneeling or sitting at the 500 and 600 yards any military position. The targets and scoring are Bisley. Registers containing the scores made by the best three teams at each meeting to be sent to the Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry at Simla, the day after the match is shot off. The Native Army competition is open to teams of six from any Regiment or Battalion in the Native Army. The rules regarding the places of competition, distances, number of shots, positions, targets and scoring are as for the British Army. The registers of the three best teams at each meetings, as also the register containing the best individual score made in the match, are to be sent to the Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry at Simla, the day after the match has been shot off. The Magdala Medal will be presented to the Native Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer or Sepoy, making the highest individual score in the competition.

A proclamation by the Governor-General-in-Council has been issued, by which the *thalweg* (an imaginary line running in midstream) of the Mekong river from the mouth of the Nam Huok, northwards as far as the Chinese frontier is declared to be the limit of the possessions or spheres of influence of Great Britain and France respectively. This is in accordance with the Treaty signed on January 15th. It is further proclaimed that the British cis-Mekong teritories are to form part of the State of Kengtung. The Assistant Political Officer at Kengtung is invested with all powers of a Political Agent under the Extradition Act for the Siamese provinces of Muang Kan Phre and Thou.

Last week's season report shows that general rain fell in Bengal, which is much improved the standing crops and largely supplied the want of drinking water. More rain is, however, generally wanted except in East and North Bengal and in parts of Central Bengal, where there has been plenty for the present. There is not much change in the Punjab, where the shortness of fodder in some districts continues the most prominent feature. In the Central Provinces relief works have been started in all tahsils of the Jubbulpore district. In Central India there was no rain during the week, but pasturage is generally sufficient. The numbers on relief works in Gwalior and Bundulkhand have now risen to 6,000 and 10,000 respectively. In Rajputana the numbers are over 15,000.

Lord George Hamilton's refusal to appoint a Select Committee to consider the grievances of officers on the General List was not altogether unexpected, but the aggrieved officers have no intention of abandoning the field. If inquiry is refused this Session, the efforts to get the case before the House will be renewed next Session by a larger contingent of Members than have yet associated themselves with the balotting.

The Government of Madras is doing all it can to bring fairs and festivals, of which there are very many in the Presidency, under effective sanitary supervision and control. We have received the reports on the festivals at Kalahasti Tiruvothiyur and Kurnvatti, all of which show that Government and the District authorities take great trouble to safeguard the health of the large numbers of pilgrims who resort to these places.

"John Chinaman," is abandoning "pidgin" English, and, like the Baboo of this country, is taking to the sesquipedalian style. Here is a copy of a letter written by a Chinese servant in Hongkong to his master:—"My Dear Sir,—I am very sorry to ackowledge you that I get the febrile on this morning, therefore I beg you to bestow me one or two days' leave of absence."

Chamba, where the troubles between the Rajah and his people have broken out, is a Punjab Hill State North of the Kangra Valley. The Chief is of Rajput caste, but the inhabitants are chiefly simple-minded Brahmins. The Rajah ranks fifteenth on the list of Punjab Chiefs and is entitled to a salute of eleven guns. The last Chief was made to abdicate for bad conduct. Bakloh, to which the aggrieved villages have fled, is a British cantonment near Dalhousie.

We understand, says the *Madras Mail*, that the intimation of Lieutenant-General Mansfield Clarke's elevation to a Kight Commandership of the Order of the Bath, has been received at Madras Command Head-quarters, Ootacamund, with warm appreciation. It was expected that the order would have been conferred on General Clarke in the last New Year's Honour's List, and much disappointment was felt by many when his name did not appear.

The series of district reports, which appear in the current number of the *Calcutta Gazette*, indicate clearly that the more serious aspects of the water famine in Lower Bengal are now at an end. They also show a liberal response on the part of a number of the great landholders, to the appeal which has been made to them to aid their tenants in the period of distress, through which they have been passing. The Maharajah of Tagore has made a handsome grant to be spent at the discretion of the district authorities. The zemindars in the Burdwan district have held a meeting, and arranged for the digging of seventeen wells. The Maharani Sumomoyee has been getting a number of new wells dug and others repaired. The manager of the Burdwan Raj has been making advances for well-digging, while Babu Suresh Chundra Mukerjee of Uttarpara the Magistrate of Hooghly, after enumerating the numerous tanks and wells he is having dug, writes:—"I have quoted the above as an instance of generosity and piety which, I am confident, is by no means uncommon in this district. The names of many other generous landlords occurr to my mind as I write, such as Babu Russik Lal Dutt or Maulvi Azid Buksh, of Haripal, who, by excavating large tanks at a cost of not less than Rs. 3,000, are conferring a lasting boon upon their poorer brethren." It is only fair that publicity should be given to these facts to show that Sir Alexander Mackenzie did not appeal altogether in vain when he reminded the zemindars of Bengal of the religious obligation which is binding upon them to come forward liberally at this crisis.

A meeting of colliery owners and others interested in the proposal to connect the coal-fields of Bengal with Calcutta *via* Midnapur was held on Thursday at Raneegunge. Mr. Walmsley, the subdivisional Officer, occupied the chair, the meeting being attended by representatives of nearly all the European and native owned collieries in the district as well the principal merchants interested in the general trade of Raneegunge and Bancoora. Mr. Walmsley said that the meeting had been convened by him in accordance with instructions received, in order that the views of those in Raneegunge interested in the districts through which either of the proposed lines would pass might be obtained. He submitted a plan showing the proposals put forward respectively by the Bengal-Nagpur and the East Indian Railway Companies, and invited an expression of opinion by those present on the merits of the two schemes. Mr. A Mackinnon, representing the Equitable Coal Company, proposed the following resolution:—"That this meeting recommends in the interest of the coal industry of Bengal that the proposed line of railway to connect Midnapur, the point of junction with the East Coast Railway, with Bancoora and the coal-fields of the province should be constructed by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company and form an integral part of that railway company's system." The chairman put the resolution to the meeting, and it was carried unanimously.

The Vernacular newspapers published in Lahore, over 25 in number, are all full of the forthcoming municipal elections, which have been fixed for Friday and Saturday next. Long reports of public meetings held in the city are published. The speakers at these public meetings and the writers in the newspapers are all unanimous in condemning in unmeasured terms the administration of the Committee that was elected three years ago. Defective lighting, badly metalled and never watered roads, drains and sewers reeking of impurities with a huge conservancy establishment slovenly and carelessly supervised, a subordinate controlling staff which works indifferently and is seldom brought to book because several of the men are relations or intimate friends of the elected members—this is the burden of the indictment.

On the 27th April, the Governor of Hongkong gave a lecture in the Odd Volumes Society's room on "Samples of Irish Wit and Humour and American and other comparisons therewith." Mr. T. Jackson presided, and there was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, H. E. thus explained why he delivered the lecture:—"The real truth is this, ladies and gentlemen. This society was formed about three years ago with the object of assisting the moral, social, and literary interests of the younger members of the community, not only by providing for perusal and circulation the works of standard authors, but by debating and lectures and the writing of articles for the "Book Plate." I accepted the presidency of this Society, and I consider that a great responsibility attaches to that position. We want debaters and debates, lecturers and lectures. Lecturers, debaters, and writers have not come forward as I expected, and, with a view of encouraging others to do the same, I have come forward this evening with a good many jokes and stories strung together in a loose, yet, I hope, amusing manner, and I trust that the example I am about to set will be followed by many other members later on, so that greater vitality may be infused into the Odd Volumes.

One of the passengers brought to Liverpool by the seeamer Anglo was Alfa Hamed Denbah, a Moslem imam, who comes from Futtah-Karrow, in the heart of Equatorial Africa, and whose strange costume has secured for him a good deal of attention in Liverpool streets. He stated that he left his native place on the 1st of Shasban, 1313 (January 17 last) and, with the exception of ten days in a canoe, he walked the whole distance to Lagos, where he arrived about the second week of March. At Lagos, as well as in the Hinterland, he obtained letters of introduction from leading Sheikhs to the Sheikh-ul-Islam (Quilliam) of the British Isles. He was taken to the mosque and other places of interest in Liverpool, and on Saturday he sailed for Suez in the Holt liner Pyrrhus, en route for Mecca, which place he hopes to reach in time for the Moslem festival of Bed-uz-Uzbar on May 23. The visitor gave an interesting account of his remote country, which, he says, has recently fallen into the hands of the French and been visited by French explorers with 200 soldiers. The country is rich in gold, diamonds, and quicksilver, while silk worms are extensively cultivated. He brought with him a piece of native silk 16ft. by 9ft., coloured with vegetable dyes, and a curious shawl of the like material, presents to the Sheikh-ul-Islam at Liverpool.

Writing on April 21st, a Vienna correspondent says:—This morning the papers published a paragraph stating that a military doctor had surprised Signor Succi, the fasting Italian, in the act of eating a raw beefsteak on the twenty-fifth day of his fast. The Committee of Surveillance met this afternoon, and the doctors among its members declared that their examination enabled them to guarantee that up to the 25th day Signor Succi had not taken any nourishment whatever. On that day he declared that he must prepare his stomach for the reception of food after the expiry of the thirty days. He had always done so by pumping his stomach out, but this had been a very painful proceeding. The doctor advised him, therefore, to take slight nourishment instead, and he did so without telling the Committee. This is considered a breach of his word, and the Viennese naturally feel themselves wronged. Signor Succi, it must be said, took no entrance fee from those who went to see him.

HONOURING A MEMBER OF THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHURANPUR, MAY 23.

The 17th of May will long be remembered in this town. The people, as it were, aroused from their torpor to do honour to a public-spirited citizen who has combined rare qualities of head and heart to an inborn simplicity and affability. More than twelve thousand men, representing the European, Bhatiya, Mahomedan, Parsee, Hindu and all other sections of the populace, were present in a tastefully decorated mandap erected for the purpose of giving a welcome address to the honourable gentleman. The residents of the place were reinforced by people from Khandwa Harda, the Hyderabad Assigned District, and other distant places. The address was read in English by the Assistant Surgeon of the station, in Marathi by a Mahomedan gentleman from Khandeish, who had especially come for the purpose, and in Urdu by a Maratha gentleman. The address was presented in a beautiful embroidered silver casket. The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Bhuskate rose amid prolonged cheers. In the course of his reply, he said: Your mention of my services in the Legal Practitioners' Bill, which went so sorely against the groin, gives me the greatest pleasure, because it requires an explanation of my borrowed feathers, and gives the praise where it was due. It is owing to these two gentlemen, and to the Hon. Sir A. Miller in particular, that the Bill took its present universally acceptable form and has become a law. You are all aware, my friends, I am not a distinguished notary of the law, and I was not even on the Select Committee to which the Bill was referred. An undeserved praise is a reproach, and does no credit either to the recipient or the giver. Gentlemen, there are two sorts of contentment,—one active and the other passive. The active contentment may be compared to an itchy sensation, pervading the whole body. Something you must mend or you seem to live to no purpose. All onward marches, be they what they may, are due, to this activity of an inordinate itchiness, commonly called ambition. When society is in a healthful condition, this feeling spontaneously grows up, by a sort of natural analogy, either slowly or rapidly. If we had remained at the advent of the benign British rule the same inert, immobile, sluggish race that we were some two hundred years ago, where should we have now been? Even now, what would have become of our old forms of arbitration by Punchayet or of the recording of evidence by mere oath of Shri or Gajanan, the sun or the moon? We must adapt ourselves to circumstances growing out of a homogeneous whole, which were never too old nor even too young. If we refuse to adapt ourselves to altered times, we must be prepared to perish in the long run, drawing out a weary and languid existence in the meanwhile. If we look to the present laws, I am sure, you will be convinced, with me, that they are more suited to train and advance those for whom they are framed, than to meet their requirements at fixed times and at fixed definite periods. The laws of a country, if wisely framed, are framed with a view to their present requirements and not with a view to their future requirements, in a state of ideal perfection. The various enactments obtaining in India were framed, placing an advanced condition of the people in view. This noble and sober wisdom had its own reward. Laws not only protected person and property, but also trained and built up the minds of the people. Elsewhere social advancement precedes political reform. But in our country it has been observed to follow it. To accelerate its motion would be impious and unholy. But to leave it out of consideration would be equally so. I therefore wished the reform to develope itself, but wanted it to attain an abnormal excess. This makes me indifferent to several of the reforms now preached everywhere, and I wish us to attain the other form of contentment, vulgarly called tranquillity. I shall be very happy to receive suggestions from my countrymen, particularly of this province, on the following major heads of importance:—The state of the resources of the soil in mineral productions and the probable developements to which they can be worked. The amount of assistance expected from the Government in such enterprises as may be undertaken by the people and the probable success which may attend them. Details of information containing an account of the efforts made by the people in this direction with the fruit they bore. There is an imperative necessity for the extension of the right of trial by jury to the most advanced towns of the province, such as Jabalpur and Nagpur. I think we have become sufficiently ripe for such a privilege, and until I learn the general opinion here, I would not be justified in attributing to you a desire which perhaps you may not entertain. Several administrative reforms will suggest themselves to you, if you but wish your representatives really to serve you. The condition of the Public Service, rules made for recruitment, their wanton violations, and a tyranical and despotic conduct on the part of the different heads of administrations, whether of native or foreign extraction, should not be overlooked by us. Asserting a privilege is a right, and arbitrary conduct must be broken down. The condition of the Education Departments all over this vast empire will also suggest to you certain shortcomings, and I would be the first man to bring any irregularities to the notice of the Government of India, thinking of their importance. Petty taxations, such as the assessment of the Sis land, the Pandri tax, the forest imposts, should also claim your attention. Be plain, honest, and definite and straightforward in your demands, and they are sure at least to be seriously considered. Gentlemen, friends, and citizens, you have done me a greater honour than I deserve. In thanking you for it, I again express my gratitude to the Hon. Mr. J. Woodburn.

PRICELESS HIDDEN TREASURES.

King Menelik of Abyssinia has promised that as soon as peace is restored within his dominions, he will permit a commission of European scientists to make an exhaustive examination of the vaults of the cathedral church of Axum, where the monarchs of Ethiopia have been crowned from time immemorial. A widespread tradition of the Moslem world asserts that it is within the ancient vaults of this structure that the Ark of the Covenant is preserved, along with the tables of stone containing the Ten Commandments, and which Moses brought down from Mount Sinai.

The seven branched candlestick of gold, which figured in the Holy of Holies of the Temple of Solomon, at Jerusalem, is said to be preserved in these vaults, which are also known to contain a mass of ancient papyri and other manuscripts that are in an excellent state of preservation, but have never been translated or annotated.

It is no mere vague tradition handed down from father to son which has transmitted to generation of Abyssinians the story of how these priceless treasures came to repose in the Cathedral of Axum. The story of their procurement by the rulers of the country and of there being deposited within these sacred vaults is specific, particular, and detailed.

It is told how they were brought from Jerusalem to Abyssinia by the founder of the present reigning dynasty, the first of the Emperors, Menelik, who was the son of King Solomon of Israel and of that Biblical Queen of Sheba, who is on record as having carried on a very pronounced flirtation with the rules of the Jews. This original Menelik is frequently referred to in the Song of Solomon, to be found in the Protestant Bible.

Although, as authentic history teaches, born after the return of his mother to her own dominion, he was brought up at the court of his father at Jerusalem. He remained there until the first destruction and sacking of Jerusalem and the pillage of the Temple of Solomon by Shishak, King of Egypt.

Immediately before the destruction of the Temple, Menelik fled back to Abyssinia. He carried with him for safekeeping the treasures of that structure, which were threatened with seizure and defilement.

It is positively asserted by Abyssinian tradition that he carried back with him the tables of stone, the Ark of the Covenant, and the seven-branched candlestick. These he deposited in the interior of that huge granite pile which constitutes the pedestal of the ancient Abyssinian temple of Axum, long antedating the Christian era, and where the rulers of Ethiopia have been crowned from the earliest times.

The present Cathedral of Axum is alleged by a pious tradition of the people to have been designed by no less a personage than Saint Joseph, the husband of the Virgin Mary. It is quadrilateral building of considerable height and grandeur.

It is built on the summit of a species of granite pyramid, the remnant of a heathen temple that formerly occupied this site. It is within the interior of this pyramid that the vaults are situated which King Menelik has now promised to throw open to the inspection of European archæologists, and where Biblical treasures of untold value are almost certain to be found.

According to the dusky monarch's own account the vaults of the monastery, which is of enormous size and built upon rock, are filled with papyri and parchments and books of every description. The books are believed to have been sent thither at the time of the Mahommedan invasion of Abyssinia, in the sixteenth century, but the parchments are declared to hail from the world-famed library of Alexandria, which was dispersed in the seventh century by the Mahommedan calif Omar.

The papyri evidently date from a much earlier era, and probably relate to that period when the Emperors of Ethiopia ruled not only over Abyssinia, but also over Egypt, their domination of the latter country being pictured by many a sculpture and painting on the pyramids and temples of the Land of the Nile.—"New York Journal."

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY.—MAY 24.

10 p.m.	84·4

MONDAY NIGHT.—MAY 25.

6 a.m.	83·3
10 a.m.	88·8
2 p.m.	89·9
4 p.m.	89·9

ON BEARERS.

BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

"The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world," though a fine enough metaphor, and not without its measure of truth, is, like many other well-sounding expressions, not capable of universal application. It cannot, for instance, apply to the province of Bengal. For there, not only are there no cradles, speaking broadly, to rock, but the world, to the knowledge of all who have inhabited the country is ruled by another power. In that land the ultimate ruler is the Bearer.

Everyone in these days of Rudyard Kipling knows that a bearer is your body-servant. He does not wait at table, nor, beyond flicking your bedroom furniture with a duster, does he clean the house. His concern is with your clothes, your bed, and your personal wants. Were comparisons less odious, he might be called a valet. He is the person with whom you are in the most constant contact and locally he rules the world. Not of course, that he governs despotically. His sovereignty is of the constitutional order, exercised through a medium, and the medium is his master's temper, which he moulds as a potter moulds clay. Whether in the morning you go forth to bless or to take the contrary course, whether within you Dr. Jekyll or Mr. Hyde will predominate, is determined by your bearer. Happily he is ignorant of his power. Though individuals have doubtless a sufficient knowledge of what they can achieve, regarded collectively—as a noun of multitude—the bearer does not realise what he is capable of. Has not someone said that if all the ants in the world could combine they would soon settle conclusions with mankind? If the bearers in India combined the British would die off, and the National Congress could at once hand over the country to the Czar. But this, of course, must be kept a secret.

When, a new-comer to the East, you engage your first bearer, you are sure to have been impressed by the excellence of the good man's record as evidenced by an envelopeful of chits—i.e., written characters, which he offered for your study. On subsequent occassions, having learned that series of such chits are to be hired in the bazaar, you may be less open to their influence. But your first bearer takes up his duties with the glamour of virtue hanging about him. In the next few months your views as to his merits probably undergo a radical change. That capacity, as prominently recorded in his testimonials, appears to be shown chiefly in the matter of slumber. The intelligence you were led to look for is not manifested in a ready comprehension of your singularly pure Hindustani. The time occupied in bringing replies to notes which he has conveyed does not indicate a high degree of diligence, and the account rendered at the month's end of disbursements on your behalf is as long as the dock of the ship you have landed from. Further, you detect trace of a habit of taking small commissions on some of these disbursements, and being a Briton, your heart is hot within you. That is the critical time for your bearer, when the first hot weather is having its will of you, and you can only swear in English. Your patience given out, and on a day when the ice has been suffered to melt he is by the summary process of the country evicted. In the next man you look out for the same faults, and find them. You change again. An Amurath an Amurath succeeds. You give up changing, and accept the belief that, though in that land every prospect pleases, man at least is vile.

Possibly your first bearer is not a favourable specimen of his kind. That often happens to the freshly arrived, the best servants preferring a master a little salted to the life. But in any case those shortcomings, so irritating at first, soon come to be differently regarded; you realise that for the habit of sleeping at all seasons and most times he is not responsible. As with the bears growling and fighting in the poem which Dr. Watts would not allow to be called a hymn, it is his nature. Why should he hurry on your errands? Did ever he or his forefathers hear tell of any value attaching to time? As for any trifling commissions taken by him on your purchases, a law older than any law existing in Europe has sanctioned that practice. For to him the custom of the land is law. It was only after careful computation of the value of your prequisites that he offered himself for your service. All the same, he is a trial at times, no doubt. He sends all your accumalated linen at once to the wash, and leaves you with one ragged shirt to dine in at Government House. He fills your compound with villainous-looking persons and calls them his brothers. Some morning, while the familiar voice tells you it is time to rise, a strange face appears at yout bedside. A bereavement has overtaken your bearer, and he has gone into mourning by shaving off his moustache. It takes days to grow accustomed to his appearance. He sells the umbrella you give him, and next season cheerfully demands another. When you decline to pay for candles which you have had no occasion to burn, bursting into tears, he tells you that it has been your custom to pay for so many every month. He levies blackmail from other servants, and worries them out of the house if they do not pay it. Most immoral of all, he eats garlic. You sternly forbid the practice, but on nights of revelry he falls into temptation, and next day, as with the jar in which roses have once been distilled, you may shatter him if you will, you probaby do, but the aroma clings.

It is natural to resent these little failings at the time. One does resent them. But when afterwards, by an English hearth, you reflect on the years of faithful and somewhat thankless service which your bearer devoted to you for very slender remuneration, you wonder what life in India would have been without him. Moreover, the patient creature, who submits respectfully to your illtemper, who never smiles at your grotesque travesty of his tongue which he has to interpret, has a good deal to put up with on his side. And then against his shortcomings must be weighed his merits. He does not drink, and there is his wonderful honesty. For it is wonderful. If following immemorial custom he mulcts you of insignificant sums he never lays finger improperly on what is entrusted to his care. Month after month will a man confide to his bearer's keeping amounts sufficient to turn him into a capitalist among his own people, and month after month the last pice is accounted for. Worn-out clothes re-appear after years, and even ancient toothbrushes are like the hairs of our heads, all numbered. When you are leaving for home the poor fellow asks for written evidence that the Waterbury watch, which you present to him was given and not appropriated, and while as your departure draws near you look back at sundry harsh words and harsher acts which may be laid to your charge, he touches your heart by asking where he shall find such another master. At the end one more chit for excellent character is added to the bundle in his envelope. All the same, he is a little trying at times.—"The Globe."

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th May, compared with the Statement of 12th May, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	May 12. Rs.	A.	P.	May 18. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	68,50,000	0	0	68,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,15,64,544	14	4	2,20,02,334	11	2
Other Deposits, &c.	4,79,11,[illegible]	7	1	4,94,64,067	8	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,3[illegible]	0	8	8,55,369	5	10
Sundries	29,57,[illegible]	5	8	30,07,414	6	9
Rs.	10,01,17,311	11	9	10,21,79,186	0	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	68,94,660	0	0	78,76,380	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	40,23,406	8	0	38,86,009	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,55,90,928	2	11	1,66,34,128	6	7
Credits do do.	1,32,28,444	15	11	1,37,68,581	5	9
Bills Discounted, &c.	3,29,35,547	7	9	3,01,71,693	1	9
Balances with other Banks	5,61,337	9	5	5,80,449	3	4
Bullion	1,234	8	11	1,029	8	11
Dead Stock	13,18,804	9	5	13,17,569	3	6
Stamps	10,500	14	9	11,030	11	3
Sundries	14,43,728	0	9	14,47,854	6	4
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,18,19,493	12	5	1,27,22,460	7	4
Do. at Branches	1,22,89,315	1	6	1,37,62,000	9	4
Rs.	10,01,17,311	11	9	10,21,79,186	0	1

The following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to May 18, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	17,42,262	Inc.
Do. at Branches	13,04,472	Dec.
Other Deposits	15,52,781	Inc.
Post Bills	21,417	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	8,44,323	Inc.
Loans	10,43,200	do.
Accounts of Credit	5,40,137	do.
Mercantile Bills	27,63,854	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	9,03,057	Inc.
Do. at Branches	14,72,685	do.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.

Madagascar and Reunion mails closes at Zanzibar at noon on Thursday, 28th instant.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at noon on Saturday 30th instant.

Rowland's Odonto or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Professor John S. McKay, an American, has produced a number of "shadow photographs," or silhouettes, bearing some resemblance to those of Rontgen, by simply placing a paramagnetic substance such as iron on the sensitive film and bringing the poles of a strong magnet against the other side of the sensitive plate. After a time the plate is removed and developed, when a dark image of the paramagnetic object is seen. In this way keys, pliers, hooks, or any other iron or steel article, can be photographed by means of the magnetic field.

Professor McKay, made his experiment in a dark room with Cranmer plates and eikonogen developer. The time of exposure varied from five minutes to ten hours, and the use of an electro-magnet with the circuit frequently, interrupted appeared to facilitate the formation of the images.

Professor McKay, thinks that these radiographs indicate that the other about the poles of a magnet is in a state of stress, due, perhaps, to vortices in it, and that any change in magnetic force caused by motions of the armature (i.e., the paramagnetic object to be photographed) or the exciting current of the magnet generates ether waves which act on the sesitive film. Among the articles photographed in this way, are wires and foils of platinum, manesium, brass, lead, copper, aluminium, silver, gold and tin.

Amber comes chiefly from the shores of the Baltic, but is also found in Sicily, on the coasts of the Adriatic, near Basle, in Switzerland, and in parts of France and England. Small pieces have been found in America, at Cape Sable in Maryland, near Canon Diablo in Arizona, in the Black Hills of South Dakota, and elsewhere. The cape Sable locality has been visited by Mr. Arthur Bibbins, a geologist of Baltimore, who found specimens of the amber in strata largely composed of crushed lignite. A log of lignite showed bits of amber in its substance. Before it had been fossilised the log had been honeycombed by a teredo-like mollusc. The trees which produced the fossil gun now called amber of the Baltic coasts were pines, whereas the amber-bearing tree of Cape Sable evidently belonged to the Sequoias. It is proposed to call the species in question "Cupressinoxylon Bibbinsi," in honour of the collector. Fifteen species of Sequoia are known to have flourished during the epoch of the Potomac beds, in which the amber tree was found.

According to Herr Frederick Muller, in the "Allgemeine Ethnographic," the Illyrians were the first to separate from the "primitive Aryan" stock, that is, the stock which introduced the so-called Aryan languages of which Latin, Greek, Persian, Hindustani, German, English, Celtic. Russian, &c., are branches. They left their Northern home to settle in the Balkan peninsula and on the shores of the Adriatic. One of their primitive cemetries still remains at Glasinac, 97 miles south-east of Sarajevo, and contains 20,000 graves, of which the oldest date from 1000 B.C., that is to say, Howeric times. Even then the Illyrians were a settled people, given to agriculture, working in bronze, and making glass, amber beads and rude pottery, but without the potter's wheel. About 400 B.C., they were almost destroyed by the Celts, who overran Southern Europe at that time. Those who escaped destruction, became the ancestors of the modern Albanians, or Skipetars.

Dr. Nothing is reported to have discovered relics of man in Burmah which belong to the Tertiary Age of Geology. According to research so far, the present population of the country belong to two strata of immigrants. The Khmer, that is, the Mon and similar tribes, are of the oldest element which has been shown by Forbes and Kuhn to belong to the Kohl family of Central and Northern India. They are, therefore, Dravidians by origin. The Burmese proper claim to descend from the Indian Kshatryas, but this is wrong. They are similar in type and temperament to the Thibetans, and according to Houghton, their language is a Thibetan dialect. They appear to have migrated from the west end of the Thibetan plateau, many centuries before our era; but even then they were agriculturists and traders, knowing the use of iron and other metals.

It has often been pointed out that we owe the coal beds to the fact that they were formed in hollows below the general level of the country, and therefore sheltered from the wasting effect of the whether. The limonite iron ores of the Appalachian Valley, and the deposits of bauxite, the oxide of aluminium, in Georgia and Alabama, also occur in such lowlands and valleys.

The "Monist" for April, contains an article by Professor Mach, describing his method of using the Rontgen rays to obtain stereoscopic views of the skeleton and other invisible objects. Two silhouettes, or shadow pictures of the skeleton, are taken from different points of view, and combined in the stereoscope, so as to give an appearance of solidity or actual relief to the picture. The same magazine contains a Rontgen crytogram, or "actinogram," as the Americans now call it, of a plaice with small shells in its intestines.

The Lick Observatory, U. S., is going to send an expedition to Japan in August next for the purpose of observing the solar eclipse. It will be under the charge of Professor Schaeberle and the work undertaken will be entirely photographic; large scale photographs of the corona will be taken with a lens 40 feet in focal length, giving an image of the sun about 4¼ inches in diameter on a plate 18 by 20 inches in dimensions. Small scale pictures will also be taken of the corona and surrounding start with smaller telescopes, and steps taken to estimate the brightness of the corona. Professor Terao, of the Imperial Observatory, Tokio, will send a member of his staff to accompany the expedition, which will be assisted by the United states Minister and Consul-General in Japan.

As the season of bees and wasps is upon us, it may be mentioned that a remedy for their stings is reported from France. It is to apply the fresh juice of a poppy plant as soon after the sting has been given as possible. The juice is said to give immediate relief from pains, and prevents inflammation. As the remedy is simple, it can at all events be tried.

At a recent meeting of the Philosophical Society of Washington, Dr. J. W. Fewkes read a paper on the Prehistoric Culture of Tusayan. In it he regards achæology as the only means of obtaining accurate knowledge of the subject, though tradition and folk-lore may assist. The archæological evidences are drawn from excavations at Sikyatki, a ruined pueblo near Walpi, investigated by a Smithsonian expedition last summer. A rare collection of fine pottery was made, and it was proved that the city was overthrown in prehistorid times before the coming of the Spaniards. The aboriginal ceramic ware is the best yet discovered in America north of Mexico. Some of the geometric designs resemble those of the pottery from the ruins of the Cils and the cliff-dwellings of the Mesa Verde. The Thusayan people possessed the turquoises of New Mexico and the Oliva shells of the Pacific Ocean. They were ignorant of any metal, but adepts at stone chipping and polishing. Fabrics were made from the feathers of the bluebird and eagle, and necklaces from cedar berries, and Turkey bones with ornaments of lignite, selenite, and mica. Dr. Fewkes considers that some of the cliff-dwellings were inhabited when Sikyatki was in its prime.

The most interesting observation is a physiological effect of the X-rays. A month ago we were asked to undertake the location of a bullet in the head of a child that had been accidentally shot. On February 29, Dr. William L. Dudley and I decided to make a preliminary test of photographing through the head with our rather weak apparatus before undertaking the surgical case. Accordingly Dr. Dudley, with his characteristic devotion to the cause of science, lent himself to the experiment. A plate-holder containing the sensitive plate was tied to one side of his head, with a coin between the plate and his head, and the tube was set playing on the opposite side of his head. The tube was about one-half inch distant from his hair, and the exposure was one hour. The plate developed nothing; but twenty-one days after the experiment, all the hair came out over the space under the X-ray discharge. The spot is not perfectly bald, being two inches in diameter. This is the size of the X-ray field close to this tube. We, and especially Dr. Dudley, shall watch with interest the ultimate effect. The skin looks perfectly healthy, and there has been no pain nor other indication of disorder. I called attention to the place before Dr. Dudley had himself noticed it, and we were both for some time at a loss to account for it, as we had no previous intimation of any effect whatever.

Talconnier's blown glass bricks, which should not be confounded with the solid blocks of glass formerly used with little success for similar purposes, are very light and strong. They are, in fact, hollow chambers, so shaped as to facilitate their being put together like other building blocks, and are laid so as to present an ornamental appearance. Made in this fashion the bricks fill successfully the part of double windows with an air-chamber encased in a double glass wall, and they are consequently an efficient preservation against cold as well as against heat, and good insulators of dampness and noise. The bricks are hermetically sealed while yet hot, thereby preventing foreign substances or dust from soiling the interior, and they are then annealed to increase their powers of resistance. The laying of the bricks is plain bricklayers' work, the vaults being constructed over a centre of wood, heavy lime mortar or light cement mixed with fine sand, being used after the whole width of the joint around the brick has been covered with a layer of sizing of a light tint that can be varied according to taste, so as to obtain nice effects of changing colours if desired. The glass bricks, it is said, are used with good results in the construction of greenhouses and conservatories, as they retain the stored heat for a long time; consequently a considerable economy of fuel is realised.

LONDON MIRACLE CONFIRMED.

In Coborn-road, Bow—a respectable thoroughfare in the East-end of London—stands an inviting-looking shop, where a nice business in the provision line is carried on by Mrs. Hayden, who has provided for the daily wants of her neighbours for years.

In an interview, Mrs. Hayden made an

INTERESTING STATEMENT

in regard to an ailment which had interrupted her business.

She said, "Last December I was attacked with spasms round the heart. I was attended by the doctor who has been our medical attendant for eleven years. The pain was dreadful, and although well wrapped up and resting close by the fire, I felt very cold. After a time I became a little better, but it was not for long. I soon got into a very bad state indeed, and sometimes my medical man was here three times a day. My appetite completely left me, and I dreaded the very sight of food. With every attack of the spasms I felt myself to be getting weaker and weaker. It

WAS NOT SAFE TO LEAVE ME ALONE;

I had to have somebody to watch me, I sank so low. I felt I should not recover. My medical man told me that he was in hopes I should overcome my illness, but it would be years before I should be well. I felt, myself, that I could not exist much longer. A physician was called in, but nothing that the doctors were able to do for me did me any real good. I was suffering from dyspepsia, spasms of the heart, and extreme debility. My nervous condition was such that I dare not put my foot on the ground. Medicine seemed only to make me worse."

"How then did you recover your health?"

"After I had in despair left off taking the medicine prescribed by the doctor, my attention was attracted by an article in a local newspaper about the great good done to some people by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. A box of the Pills was procured, and I commenced to take them, strictly following the instructions given. After taking the first box I felt a little better. My appetite seemed to be a little better, and I did not feel so low-spirited. I had a strong feeling that I was going

TO GET BETTER.

I followed them up and took no medicine but Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In a few weeks I was able to walk about, and now I can take a good walk, and attend to the business. It is marvellous how I have got on so well."

"When did you commence to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills?"

"At the beginning of February last year. When I had taken the second box I could get about the house, and in a few weeks was able to walk into Mile End-road. I now feel a different woman, and can take any food nicely, and can enjoy it. I sleep well, too. I only remarked yesterday that I am feeling jolly, and the neighbours say it seems like old times

TO SEE ME BACK IN THE SHOP.

I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People to my neighbours, and shall keep on recommending them to everybody I know because I have great faith in them, and am thankful that God has blessed these Pills to me."

"How long did you remain under the doctor's treatment?"

"Fifteen months. I went to see him the other day, and told him that I had taken nothing but Dr. Williams' Pink Pills since I left off taking his medicine, and of the good they had done me. I thought, if he liked to use them for the good of his patients, he might do so. My daughter Dora took some of the Pills when she was suffering from anæmia. There is nothing the matter with her now."

"There is nothing the matter with her."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

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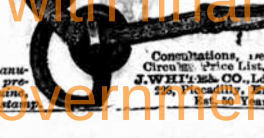

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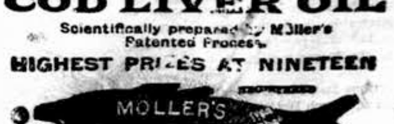

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Having regard to an **UNTRUE STATEMENT** made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

The Patent Office, Trade Marks Branch, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

Sir,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller **does not find** that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" **has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME.** The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" **Trade Mark**, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

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The effect of this Standard **Phosphoric Remedy** in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

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Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile Imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with **"Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,** London, England," engraved thereon.

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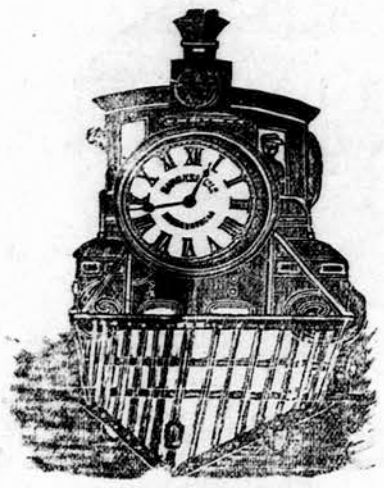

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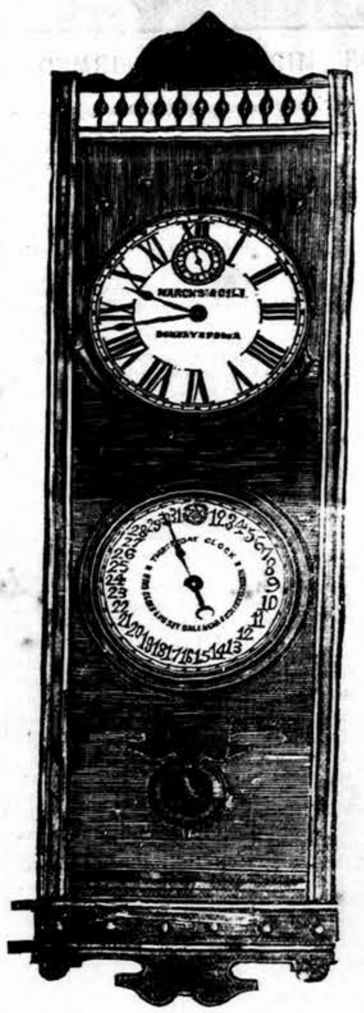

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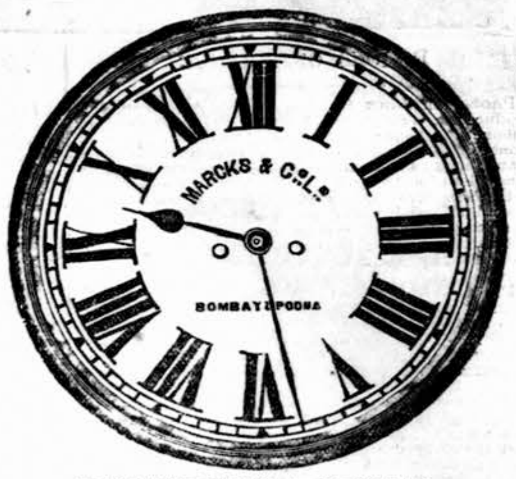

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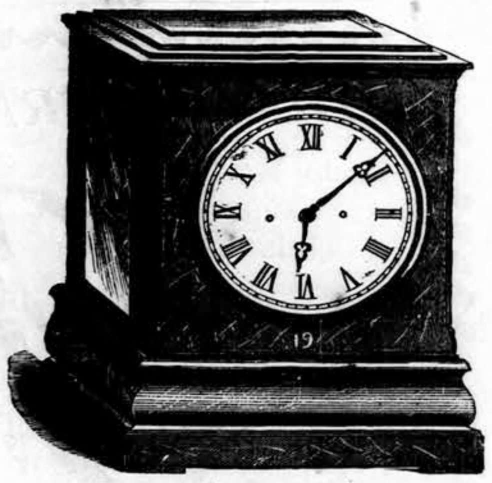

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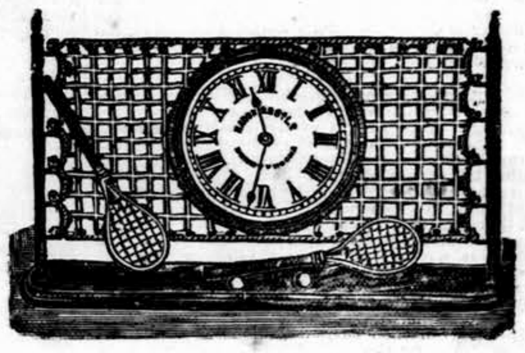

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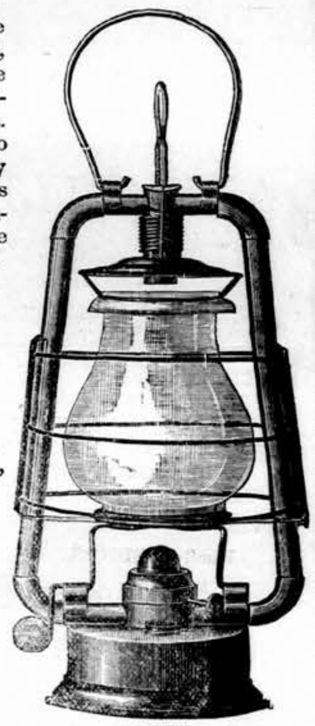

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AGENTS.—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.